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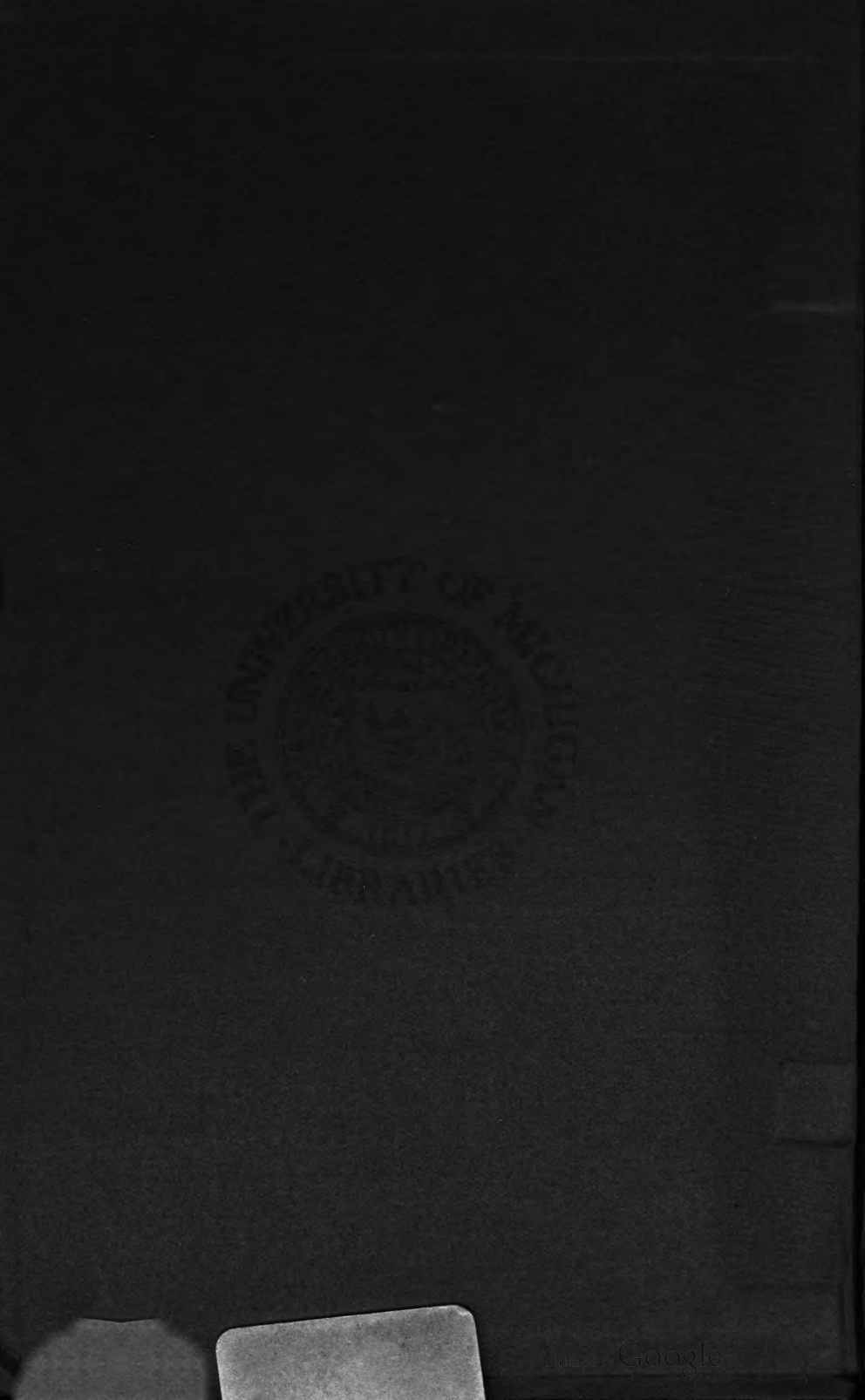
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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE FOR 1913.

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THE

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE.

1913.

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THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS AND THE DEPÔT.

LT.-COLONEL R. BYRON, D.S.O. (*Editor*).

WINCHESTER:
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CONTENTS.

PREFACE	*Front*
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	,,
	PAGE
THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CALENDAR	2
CAPTAIN LEWIS BUTLER	15
THE ANNALS OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS	17
IBEX SHOOTING	27
UNACCREDITED BATTLE-HONORS	44
A HONEYMOON IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA	57
THE ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 1912	67
THE 63RD HALIFAX RIFLES	72
THE REGIMENTAL DINNER	77
THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION	80
THE REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES	95
SOME JOTTINGS FROM MEMORY	99
GREEN JACKET WEEK	109
CHELSEA PENSIONERS	114
OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST ON HALF PAY OR EXTRA REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED	115
REGIMENTAL RECORDS	117
1st Battalion Records	127
2nd Battalion ,, ...	137
3rd Battalion ,, ...	153
4th Battalion ,, ...	167
Depôt ,, ...	200
THE QUEEN VICTORIA RIFLES	220
THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS NEEDLEWORK GUILD	223
THE "CELER ET AUDAX" CLUB	226
OBITUARY	237
LIST OF PAST OFFICERS	241

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Captain Lewis Butler	*to face* 15
A Bad Bit of Road	,, 58
Drying the Heads and Skins	,, 58
Kikuyu Warriors	,, 60
Wildebeeste's Head and Some of the Porters	,, 60
High Grass and Jungle	,, 64
Death of the Rhino	,, 64
Mr. P. J. R. Currie's "Belinda"	,, 95
"Centurion" Comes to Grief	,, 96
The First Fence	,, 98
Group of Chelsea Riflemen Pensioners	,, 109
Corporal R. Fairley, Winner of Army Thirty Miles Road Race	,, 120
3rd Battalion Hockey Team	,, 162
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O.	,, 167
4th Battalion Football Team	,, 181
Rifleman H. Curzon, Middle Weight Champion of India	,, 186
4th Battalion Khud Team	,, 189
The Cast of Little Red Riding Hood	,, 199
The Restored East End of the Garrison Chapel at Winchester	,, 218

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PREFACE.

A GRATIFYING response has followed the invitation conveyed in the *Chronicle* for last year that members, past and present, would assist the Editor to make it a useful record of all Regimental news for the year, and a valuable book of reference for all events in which the interests of the Regiment are concerned.

The Committee wish to record their appreciation of the work done by the History Committee in revising the Calendar.

E. T. H.

December 31*st*, 1913.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that Correspondents will send their contributions for the next number of the *Chronicle* not later than November 30th, 1914, but *the sooner they are sent in the better.* This applies with even greater force to *all* photographs, etc., intended for illustrations.

The Records of Battalions and the Depôt should be made up to and including the 30th November, and posted as soon after that date as possible.

Contributions are invited from all Officers, W. O.'s, N. C. O.'s and Private Riflemen, past or present.

All contributions, if not published, are treated as strictly confidential, and will be returned to the writers or destroyed, as they may desire.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2.—All names of persons and foreign places, and all words not likely to be familiar to the printers, to be written in block capitals, thus: LADAKH. This is unnecessary when the copy is type-written.

3.—When sending contributions or photographs the sender should state whether he wishes his MS. or photographs returned to him or not; and in the case of contributions, whether he wishes his name or initials to be printed or not.

4.—It will greatly assist the Editor if correspondents will have their contributions typewritten.

All correspondence should be directed to Lieut.-Colonel R. Byron, Highfield Lodge, Winchester. Since the death of Major Riley the *Chronicle* has had no connection with the Depôt.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to apply to Colonel F. A. Fortescue, Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

Copies of this book can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, Ltd., 85, High Street, Winchester. Price, cloth, 5*s.*; paper, 1*s.*

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CALENDAR.

Compiled by the late MAJOR T. M. RILEY, *in* 1902,

and amended by LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD HUTTON,

assisted by **Members of the History Committee,** *to December* 31*st*, 1913.

Note.—The chief events, battles, and engagements, affecting the Regiment, are shown in black type.

CORRECTIONS TO VOLUME FOR 1912.

Page 30, line 6—*for* "H Company," *read* "G Company."

" 99, " 29—*delete* "came to us from," *add* "had previously served in."

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JANUARY, 1914.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Th	1	1857.—Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
		1877.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi (2nd Bn. present).
F	2	1801.—Union of Ireland with Great Britain.
S	3	1756.—Colonel Henri Bouquet—a Swiss—appointed the first Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment (1st Bn.).
Sun	4	
M	5	1827.—Death of H.R.H. Duke of York, and Field-Marshal H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, appointed Colonel-in-Chief in his place.
Tu	6	1900.—Repulse of Boer attack on **Wagon Hill, Ladysmith** (1st and 2nd Bns.). Officers killed, 3. Riflemen, 23 killed, 42 wounded.
W	7	1879.—Capture of Kandahar (2nd Bn.).
		1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India from Columbo.
Th	8	1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War).
F	9	1779.—American War of Independence. Capture of Fort Sunbury, Georgia; 45 guns taken, 212 prisoners, by General Augustin Prevost, 60th (parts of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Bns.).
S	10	1812.—Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo began (5th Bn.).
Sun	11	
M	12	1798.—Orders issued for 5th Bn. to be raised, dressed in green, and armed with rifles
Tu	13	1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta
		1900.—9th Bn. (North Cork Militia) embarked for South African Campaign.
W	14	1897.—Wreck of the *Warren Hastings* on Island of Reunion, with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn., under Lt.-Col. Forestier Walker. Special Army Order issued commending the "splendid discipline."
		1903.—4th Bn. M.I. Company embarked for Somaliland.
Th	15	1873.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to 1st Bn.
F	16	1809.—Battle of **Corunna.** Part of 2nd Bn. present.
S	17	1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands.
		1885.—Battle of Abu Klea, Nile Expedition (Rifle Company, M.I., Camel Regiment).
Sun	18	1871.—The German Empire proclaimed.
M	19	1812.—Assault and Capture of **Ciudad Rodrigo** (5th Bn.).
		1885.—Battle of El Gubat, Nile Expedition (Rifle Company, M.I., Camel Regiment).
Tu	20	1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny.
W	21	1900.—Active operations on Tugela renewed (3rd Bn.).
Th	22	1849.—Storming of the city of **Mooltan,** Sikh War (1st Bn.).
		1901.—Queen Victoria died.
F	23	
S	24	1900.—Assault and Capture of **Twin Peaks,** Battle of **Spion Kop** (3rd Bn.). Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan-Riddell, commanding, killed; 7 officers, 82 Riflemen killed and wounded. "A most gallant exploit" (Official History).
Sun	25	1881.—First Boer War. 2nd Bn. arrived Durban from India.
M	26	1885.—General Gordon killed at Khartoum.
Tu	27	1762.—First Capture of **Martinique** (3rd Bn. under Aug. Prevost).
		1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in Kaffir War.
W	28	1854.—Field-Marshal Viscount Gough appointed Col.-in-Chief.
		1881.—Action of Laings Nek (First Boer War, 3rd Bn.).
Th	29	1856.—V.C. instituted by Queen Victoria.
F	30	1841.—Brunswick percussion rifles issued to 1st Bn.
S	31	

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FEBRUARY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	1	1910.—2nd Bn. arrived at Shorncliffe from India, and received a gracious message of welcome from H.R.H. Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief
M	2	1901.—Action at Roodepoort, South Africa (1st Bn.).
Tu	3	
W	4	
Th	5	1900.—Battle of **Vaal Krantz**; three days' fighting (3rd Bn.).
F	6	1810.—Capture of Guadaloupe, West Indies (2nd and 4th Bns.).
S	7	1900.—Battle of **Vaal Krantz**, last day (3rd Bn.).
Sun	8	1809.—Capture of Fort Dessaix, Martinique (3rd Bn.).
		1881.—Action of the **Ingogo**, First Boer War (3rd Bn., under Sir C. Ashburnham; 3 officers and 63 Riflemen killed and 2 officers and 52 Riflemen wounded, out of 310 all ranks).
M	9	1818.—6th Bn. disbanded at Portsmouth.
Tu	10	1763.—Treaty of Paris. North America surrendered by the French.
W	11	1850.—Expedition against Afridis (1st Bn.).
Th	12	1797.—4 Companies 3rd Bn. sent from Tobago against Trinidad.
		1909.—1st Bn. arrived at Gosport from Egypt, and received a gracious message of welcome from H.R.H. Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief.
F	13	1900.—Fighting on the Tugela leading to Relief of Ladysmith began (3rd Bn.).
		1908.—3rd Bn. embarked for Crete and Malta.
S	14	
Sun	15	1900.—Relief of Kimberley (Rifle Company, 1st M.I.).
M	16	1900.—Action of Cingolo (3rd Bn.).
Tu	17	1809.—Assault of Bouillé Redoubt, Martinique; "gallant affair," Despatches (Flank Companies, 4th Bn.).
W	18	1797.—Trinidad, West Indies, captured by Sir R. Abercromby (part of 3rd Bn.).
		1900.—Action of Monte Christo (3rd Bn.).
Th	19	1879.—3rd Bn. sailed from Tilbury for **Zulu War.**
F	20	1759.—Gold Medal issued to Officers 1st Bn. for Relief of Fort du Quesne, Ohio Valley, by General Forbes.
S	21	1849.—Battle of **Goojerat**, Sikh War (1st Bn.).
		1912.—Captain Spencer Heathcote, v.c., died. He was elected by his brother officers to receive the V.C. for his gallantry at Delhi.
Sun	22	1900.—Action of **Hart's Hill.** Repulse of Boer night attack by bayonet charge (3rd Bn.).
M	23	1814.—Passage of the Adour (5th Bn.).
Tu	24	1809.—Capture of **Martinique**, third time (3rd and 4th Bns.).
W	25	**Ash Wednesday.**
Th	26	1852.—Wreck of *Birkenhead*; 41 Riflemen, 20 women and children on board.
F	27	1814.—Battle of **Orthes** (5th Bn.).
		1900.—Battle of **Pieter's Hill** (3rd Bn.).
		1900.—Battle of Paardeburg (Rifle Company under Dewar, 1st M.I.).
S	28	1860.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for China.
		1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith** effected by General Sir R. Buller (3rd Bn. with relief force, 1st and 2nd Bns. with besieged).

N.B.—On February 29th, 1884.—Battle of **El Teb**, Suakin Campaign (3rd Bn. under Ashburnham), Major-General Sir R. Buller Commanding Brigade.

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MARCH.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	**1**	1884.—Relief of Tokar, Suakin Campaign (3rd Bn.). [Bns.).
M	**2**	1794.—Capture of St. Lucia, West Indies (part of 3rd and 4th
		1896.—Rifle Company M.I. embarked for Matabele War.
Tu	**3**	1779.—Brilliant action at **Briar's Creek**, Georgia, and annihilation of American Force by Lieut.-Col. Marc Prevost, 60th (Gren. Cos. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Bns., and M.I.).
		1869.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
		1900.—South African Campaign; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. met in the streets of Ladysmith upon the entry of Sir Redvers Buller.
W	**4**	
Th	**5**	1913.—Regimental Point-to-Point Races. The King's Cup won by Major Ulric Thynne.
F	**6**	1860.—V.C. granted to Lieut. A. Spencer Heathcote and 6 Riflemen for valor at Delhi and Indian Mutiny (elected by 1st Bn.).
S	**7**	1900.—Royal Rifle Reserve Battalion formed at Portsmouth.
Sun	**8**	
M	**9**	
Tu	**10**	1852.—Attack of Iron Mountain, Kaffir War (2nd Bn.).
		1910.—Grand Military Point-to-Point won by Col. T. L. N.
W	**11**	Morland.
Th	**12**	
F	**13**	1884.—Battle of **Tamai** (3rd Bn.), Major-General Sir R. Buller Commanding Brigade.
		1780.—Mobile, West Florida, surrenders to overwhelming force of Spaniards (part of 4th Bn.). [(5th Bn.).
S	**14**	1811.—Skirmish at Pombal, pursuit of Massena, Peninsular War
Sun	**15**	1811.—Action of Casa Nova, Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
M	**16**	1904.—3rd Bn. moved from Cork to Bermuda. [4th Bns.).
		1794.—Guadaloupe, West Indies, captured (parts of 3rd and
Tu	**17**	1860.—1st Bn. embarked at Calcutta for England.
		1904.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge, died; Colonel-in-Chief for 35 years.
W	**18**	1812.—Siege of **Badajos** began (5th Bn.).
Th	**19**	
F	**20**	1879.—Zulu War, 3rd Bn. arrived at Durban, Natal.
S	**21**	1794.—Assault of **Martinique** (Grenadier and Light Companies, 1st and 2nd Bns., also 3rd and 4th Bns.).
		1909.—The Kadir Cup won by Lieut. H. A. Vernon on "Fire-plant," 114 starters.
Sun	**22**	1903.—3rd Bn. arrived at Cork from South Africa.
M	**23**	1794.—Surrender of Martinique.
		1866.—Battalions at home reduced from 12 to 10 Companies.
Tu	**24**	1846.—1st Bn. started for Scinde under Col. Hon. H. Dundas, afterwards General Viscount Melville.
W	**25**	1870.—7th (Rifle) Depôt Bn. broken up.
Th	**26**	1879.—Zulu War, 3rd Bn. crossed the Tugela.
F	**27**	1879.—Sir Donald Stewart's column started to march from Kandahar to Cabul (2nd Bn.).
		1891.—1st Bn. started on Hazara Expedition.
S	**28**	
Sun	**29**	1895.—1st Bn. started on **Chitral** Relief Expedition.
		1904.—Depôt moved from Gosport to Winchester.
M	**30**	1828.—1st Bn. with Army of occupation in Portugal embarked
Tu	**31**	1855.—3rd Bn. raised in Dublin (4th time). [for Ireland.
		1900.—Sannah's Post, South Africa (Rifle Co. 1st M.I.).

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APRIL.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1868.—General Viscount Melville appointed Colonel Commandant.
Th	2	1879.—Battle of **Gingihlovo**, Zulu War (3rd Bn.).
F	3	1879.—Relief of Etschowe (3rd Bn.).
		1895.—Assault and Capture of the Malakand Pass, **Chitral** (1st Bn.).
S	4	1794.—Capture of St. Lucia (3rd Bn.).
Sun	5	1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India from South Africa.
M	6	1812.—Storming of **Badajoz** (5th Bn.).
		1910.—South African Memorial Window, Winchester Cathedral, unveiled by H.R.H. Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief.
Tu	7	1891.—1st Bn. started on the Miranzai Expedition.
W	8	
Th	9	1800.—Clothing Warrant continuing green uniform for 5th Bn.
F	10	**Good Friday.** 1814.—Battle of **Toulouse** (5th Bn.). The last of the 12 Great Battles of the Peninsular War, in which the Regiment had taken part.
S	11	
Sun	12	1809.—Capture of the Islands of Les Saintes, Guadaloupe (3rd and 4th Bns.).
M	13	EASTER MONDAY.
Tu	14	1814.—Repulse of sortie from Bayonne (5th Bn.).
W	15	1793.—Assault and Capture of **Tobago**, West Indies (4th Bn.).
		1811.—Capture of Olivenza (5th Bn.).
Th	16	
F	17	1858.—Action of Bagawalla, Rohilkund, Indian Mutiny (1st Bn.).
S	18	1858.—Relief of Moradabad (1st Bn.).
Sun	19	1880.—Battle of **Ahmad Khel**, Afghan War (2nd Bn.).
M	20	1908.—Army Football Cup won by 4th Bn. (Corpl. Hetherington, capt.). T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales present.
Tu	21	1858.—Battle of Nugeenah, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
W	22	1794.—Capture of Guadaloupe (4th Bn.).
Th	23	1880.—Action at Urzoo, Afghan War (2nd Bn.).
F	24	
S	25	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta for the China War.
Sun	26	
M	27	1760.—Battle of Sainte Foy, Quebec, under General Hon. James Murray, 60th (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
Tu	28	1819.—2nd Bn. ordered to become the 1st or Rifle Bn. upon the disbandment of 1st Bn., and the 3rd Bn. to become the 2nd or Light Infantry Bn.
W	29	1780.—Capture of Fort St. Juan, Nicaragua (1st Bn.).
		1841.—Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Senior Colonel Commandant, born.
Th	30	

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MAY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
F	1	1904.—**His Majesty King George V** (then Prince of Wales) appointed **Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.**
S	2	1797.—Attack on Porto Rico (2nd Bn.).
		1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry embarked for Matabele War, South Africa.
		1907.—Major-General Sir Cromer Ashburnham appointed Colonel-Commandant.
Sun	3	1811.—Combat of **Fuentes d'Onor,** Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
		1858.—Action of Bareilly, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
M	4	
Tu	5	1811.—Battle of **Fuentes d'Onor** (5th Bn.).
		1858.—Action on the Dojura, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
W	6	1758.—16 rifled fusils issued to 1st Bn.
		1858.—Assault and Capture of city of **Bareilly** (1st Bn.).
		1910.—**Accession of King George V.** King Edward VII died.
Th	7	1864.—2nd Bn. received Whitworth hexagonal-bore rifles in place of 5-groove rifles.
F	8	
S	9	1763.—Siege of Detroit by Red Indians began (1st Bn. part of).
Sun	10	1811.—Repulse of sortie at Badajoz (5th Bn.).
		1857.—Outbreak of Indian Mutiny at Meerut (1st Bn.).
M	11	1858.—Relief of Shahjehanpore, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
Tu	12	1779.—War of American Independence. Charleston, North Carolina, summoned to surrender by General Augustin Prevost, 60th (4th Bn.).
		1809.—Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (5th Bn.).
W	13	
Th	14	
F	15	1858.—Head Quarters of 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta from South Africa.
S	16	1811.—Battle of **Albuhera,** Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
Sun	17	1760.—French Army raise Siege of Quebec, and are pursued by Murray, 60th (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
		1852.—Action clearing the Water Kloof, Kaffir War (2nd Bn.).
M	18	1763.—4th Bn. disbanded.
		1860.—London Gazette, Governor-General eulogises 1st Bn. for its valor, discipline, and excellent conduct while serving in India, and during the Mutiny.
Tu	19	1812.—Action of Almaraz (5th Bn.).
W	20	1870.—**Red River Expedition** started from Canada West, under Colonel (afterwards Field-Marshal Viscount) Wolseley. (1st Bn.).
Th	21	
F	22	
S	23	
Sun	24	**Empire Day.** 1819.—Queen Victoria born.
		1858.—Capture of Fort Bunnai, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
M	25	1858.—Capture of Fort Mahomdee, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
Tu	26	1867.—Birthday of H.M. the Queen.
W	27	1763.—Siege of Fort Pitt, Ohio Valley, by Red Indians began (1st Bn., part of).
Th	28	1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 1st and 2nd Bns.
F	29	
S	30	1857.—First action on the Hindun, Indian Mutiny (1st Bn.).
Sun	31	**Whit Sunday.** 1857.—Second action on the Hindun (1st Bn.).

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JUNE.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
M	1	WHIT MONDAY. 1858.—Capture of Shahabad, Rohilkund (1st Bn.).
Tu	2	1758.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived before Louisberg.
		1908.—General The Right Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., etc., Senior Colonel Commandant, died.
W	3	1865.—**Birthday of His Majesty The King, Colonel-in-Chief.**
		1908.—Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton appointed Colonel Commandant
Th	4	1824.—The 60th Royal Americans become 60th Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps. Order in Council signed.
F	5	1900.—Pretoria Captured (Rifle Company 1st M.I.).
S	6	1759.—Army under Wolfe sails from Louisberg for Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
Sun	7	1857.—1st Bn. joins Army under Sir Henry Burnard at Aligarh.
M	8	1758.—Troops under Wolfe force a **Landing** near **Louisberg** (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
		1857.—Battle of **Badlee-Ka-Seral** and Capture of Heights before Delhi, 1st Bn., under Lieut.-Col. (afterwards Major-General Sir) John Jones. Siege began.
		1900.—Attack on Botha's Pass, under Sir R. Buller (1st and 3rd Bns.).
Tu	9	1796.—Capture of St. Vincent by Major-General Sir Ralph Abercromby (3rd and 4th Bn.).
W	10	
Th	11	1900.—Action of Alleman's Nek, Transvaal, under Sir R. Buller (1st and 3rd Bns.).
		1900.—Battle of Diamond Hill (Rifle Company 1st M.I.).
F	12	1779.—St. Vincent, West Indies, Captured by the French (part of 4th Bn.).
S	13	
Sun	14	1760.—Grenadier Companies, 2nd and 3rd Bns., marched from Quebec for Montreal, in pursuit of French.
M	15	1808.—5th Bn. sailed from Cork for Portugal, Peninsular War.
Tu	16	
W	17	
Th	18	1812.—5th Bn. at Siege of Forts St. Cayetano, St. Vincent, La Murcede, and Salamanca, Peninsular War.
F	19	[Carolina.
S	20	1757.—Expedition under Colonel Bouquet to borders of South
		1798.—Irish Rebellion, engagement at Goff's Bridge, Wicklow. The first action of 5th Bn.
Sun	21	1813.—Battle of **Vittoria**, 5th Bn., under Colonel (afterwards Field-Marshal Sir) John Fitzgerald.
M	22	1911.—**Coronation of His Majesty King George V** (1st and 2nd Bns. took part).
Tu	23	1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria (5th Bn.).
W	24	MIDSUMMER DAY.
		1817.—7th (Light Infantry) Bn. disbanded.
Th	25	1824.—Change of Title of Regiment from "60th Royal Americans" to "60th Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps and Light Infantry" notified.
F	26	1759.—Army under Wolfe arrived off Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
		1904.—4th Bn. arrived at Gosport from South Africa, and received a gracious message of welcome from H.R.H. Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief.
S	27	1763.—4th Bn. disbanded for the first time.
Sun	28	
M	29	1860.—2nd Bn. landed in China for the Campaign.
Tu	30	

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JULY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1881.—Number 60 omitted from title of Regiment.
Th	2	
F	3	
S	4	1776.—American Colonies declared their independence.
Sun	5	1759.—Repulse of the French at Oswego (4th Bn.).
		1906.—Major-General Sir Wykeham Leigh-Pemberton appointed Colonel Commandant.
M	6	1893.—Marriage of H.M. The King and H.M. The Queen.
Tu	7	
W	8	1755.—Annihilation of General Braddock's Army in the Ohio forests by the French and Red Indians, which caused the 60th Royal Americans to be raised.
		1758.—Disastrous Assault of the French Lines at **Ticonderoga,** Lake Champlain (4th and part of 1st Bns.). Killed and wounded: officers, 24; men, 258.
		1850.—H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, Col.-in-Chief, died.
Th	9	1887.—1st and 2nd Bns. present at Jubilee Review of H.M. Queen Victoria at Aldershot.
F	10	1858.—2nd Bn. arrived at Dinapore for service in the Indian
S	11	[Mutiny.
Sun	12	1799.—Act of Parliament passed, authorising 6th and 7th Bns.
M	13	
Tu	14	1836.—1st Bn. moved from Malta to Ionian Islands.
W	15	1824.—2nd Bn. dropped title "Light Infantry," and became "Rifles."
		1851.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Kaffraria, for Kaffir War, 1851–52.
Th	16	1870.—**Red River Expedition.** First detachment 1st Bn. embarked in boats for Fort Garry.
F	17	1882.—M.I. of 3rd Bn. landed at Alexandria.
S	18	1812.—Skirmish at Castragon (5th Bn.).
		1882.—3rd Bn. disembarked at Alexandria from Malta for Egyptian Campaign.
Sun	19	
M	20	1896.—Matabele Campaign. Rifle Company Mounted Infantry in action near Salisbury.
Tu	21	1759.—Successful landing and attack on French 12 miles above Quebec (3rd Bn. and Grenadier Co. 4th Bn.).
W	22	1762.—Spanish Sortie from Fort Moro, Havannah, gallantly repulsed by 3rd Bn. under Prevost.
		1812.—Battle of **Salamanca** (5th Bn.).
		1882.—Mounted Infantry of 3rd Bn. in action near Alexandria. First engagement of the Egyptian Campaign.
Th	23	1812.—Wellington's pursuit of French under Marmont began, Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
F	24	1759.—Capture of Fort Niagara (4th Bn. under Col. Haldimand).
		1813.—First battle of the **Pyrenees,** called Sauroren (5th Bn.).
S	25	1818.—5th Rifle Bn. disbanded, and men transferred to 2nd Bn., which shortly afterwards became the 1st Bn.
Sun	26	1758.—Assault and Capture of **Louisberg** under Amherst (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
M	27	1857.—4th Bn. raised at Winchester (4th and last time).
Tu	28	1809.—Battle of **Talavera** (5th Bn.).
W	29	1813.—Further battle of **Pyrenees** (5th Bn.).
Th	30	1762.—Fort Moro, **Havannah,** stormed (3rd Bn.).
F	31	1759.—Attack of **Montmorenci Heights,** near Quebec (2nd Bn. and Grenadier Cos. 2nd and 3rd Bns.). Motto of *Celer et Audax* bestowed by General Wolfe.

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AUGUST.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1763.—Siege of Fort Pitt, Ohio, by Indians raised (part of
Sun	2	1860.—Capture of Peh-Tang, China War (2nd Bn.). [1st Bn.).
		1813.—Last day of Battles of **Pyrenees** (5th Bn.).
M	3	1896.—Matabele Campaign. Assault and Capture of Makoni's Kraal (Rifles Co. M.I.).
Tu	4	1896.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Town from Malta.
W	5	1763.—Battle of Bushey Run, Ohio (1st day).
		1882.—Reconnaissance in force near Alexandria, Egypt (3rd Bn.).
		1898.—Lieut.-General R. B. Hawley died: born April 18th, 1821.
Th	6	1763.—Brilliant victory of **Bushy Run,** Ohio, under Colonel Bouquet, 60th (1st Bn.).
F	7	1898.—Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell appointed Colonel Comman-
S	8	1900.—1st Bn. in action, Amersfoot, South Africa. [dant.
Sun	9	1880.—2nd Bn. started on march from Cabul to Kandahar under Lord Roberts.
		1900.—2nd Bn. arrived at Columbo from South Africa in charge of Boer prisoners.
		1759.—Grenadier Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged under Wolfe himself below Quebec. [Bouquet.
M	10	1763.—Defence and Relief of Fort Pitt (Fort du Quesne) by
		1762.—Surrender of **Havannah,** Cuba, by Spaniards (3rd Bn.).
Tu	11	1879.—3rd Bn. reached Ulundi. Zulu War.
W	12	1812.—Wellington entered Madrid. Peninsular War.
Th	13	1860.—Capture of Fort Tang-ku, China War (2nd Bn.).
F	14	1808.—Action of Obidos, first engagement of Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
S	15	1850.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Albert appointed Colonel-
Sun	16	1808.—Action of Lorinda (5th Bn.). [in-Chief.
M	17	1808.—Battle of **Roliça** (5th Bn.).
Tu	18	1882.—3rd Bn. embarked for Ismailia, Suez Canal, under Lord
W	19	1856.—Enfield-Pritchett rifles issued to 2nd Bn. [Wolseley.
Th	20	1799.—Attack and surrender of Surinam, Dutch Guiana (5th Bn.).
F	21	1808.—Battle of **Vimiera** (5th Bn.).
		1860.—Assault and Capture of **Taku Forts,** China War (2nd Bn.).
S	22	
Sun	23	1797.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York, appointed Colonel-in-Chief *vice* Lord Amherst, *dec.*
M	24	1814.—2 Companies 7th Bn. started for Penobscot River, Maine.
		1870.—Capture of **Fort Garry, Red River** (now City of Winnipeg), by a *coup de main,* under Colonel (afterwards F.M. Viscount) Wolseley (1st Bn.)
		1900.—1st Bn. in action, Geluk, South Africa.
Tu	25	1760.—Capture of Fort Isle Royale (4th Bn.).
		1775.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised (second time).
		1882.—Action of Tel-el-Mahuta (3rd Bn.).
W	26	1760.—Fort St. Levis, on St. Lawrence, captured by General Murray (4th Bn.).
Th	27	1758.—Capture of **Fort Frontenac,** Canada, by Colonel Bradstreet, 60th (parts of 1st and 4th Bns.).
		1900.—Battle of **Belfast** and Bergendal, Transvaal (1st Bn.).
F	28	1879.—Capture of King Cetywayo, Zulu War (2 Companies 3rd Bn. and Squadron Cavalry).
		1882.—Action of Kassassin, first (3rd Bn.).
S	29	1870.—Red River Expedition. 1st Bn. re-embarked in their boats at Fort Garry, Manitoba, for return.
Sun	30	
M	31	1880.—Lord Roberts' Army reached Kandahar from Cabul, 319 miles in 24 days at the hottest time of the year (2nd Bn.).

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SEPTEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1813.—7th (Lt. Inf.) Bn. raised in Guernsey and dressed in green.
		1880.—Battle of **Kandahar** (2nd Bn.).
W	2	1765.—Brigadier-General Henri Bouquet died at Pensacola, Florida, aged 46.
Th	3	1783.—Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and U.S.A.
F	4	
S	5	1805.—Malta capitulated to British.
Sun	6	1760.—Investment of French Army at Montreal by Amherst (4th Bn. and part 1st Bn.).
M	7	
Tu	8	1760.—**Capture of Montreal** by General Amherst and **Surrender of French Army** under Vaudreuil (4th and part of 1st Bns. and Grenadier Companies of 2nd and 3rd Bns.).
		1880.—2nd Bn. left Kandahar for the Mari Expedition.
W	9	1882.—Second action at **Kassassin,** Egyptian Campaign (3rd Bn. captured one of the enemy's guns).
		1900.—Action of the Mauchberg [Trans.] under Buller (1st Bn.).
Th	10	1810.—Retreat on Torres Vedras (5th Bn.).
F	11	1855.—2nd Bn. supplied with Pritchett rifles.
S	12	1799.—Act of Parliament passed for raising 6th Bn.
Sun	13	1759.—Battle of **Quebec.** Wolfe killed at head of Grenadier Companies, 2nd and 3rd Bns., attached to Louisberg
		1860.—Capture of **Pekin** (2nd Bn.). [Grenadiers.
		1882.—Battle of **Tel-el-Kebir** (3rd Bn.), Sir C. Ashburnham Commanding Brigade.
M	14	1857.—Assault of **Delhi**; six days of fighting began (1st Bn.).
Tu	15	1779.—Siege of Savannah, Carolina, by French and Americans began (4th Bn., Grenadier Companies 2nd and 3rd Bns., and M.I. present).
W	16	
Th	17	1759.—Capture of City of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
		1901.—Action at Blood River Poort, South Africa (Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn.).
F	18	1899.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for South Africa.
S	19	1812.—Capture of Fort St. Michael near Burgos (5th Bn.).
Sun	20	1857.—**Final Assault and Capture of Delhi** after six days desperate street fighting (1st Bn. under Col. Sir John
M	21	Jones).
Tu	22	1787.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised at Chatham (third time).
		1902.—1st Bn. left South Africa for Malta.
W	23	1852.—General Viscount Beresford appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
Th	24	1779.—Baton Rouge, West Florida, captured by Spaniards (part of 3rd Bn.).
		1795.—Repulse by French at Vigie, St. Vincent (parts of 3rd and 4th Bns.).
F	25	1811.—Combat at El Bodon (5th Bn.).
S	26	1892.—1st Bn. started on Isazai Expedition. [in-Chief.
Sun	27	1768.—Major-General Hon. Thomas Gage appointed Colonel-
		1810.—Battle of **Busaco** (5th Bn., under Colonel, afterwards General Sir William Williams).
		1812.—Skirmish at Aldea de Ponte (5th Bn.).
M	28	1882.—3rd Bn. arrived at Cairo Station. Great explosion of
Tu	29	**Michaelmas Day.** [ammunition.
		1911.—2nd Bn. won the **Queen Victoria Cup** for Shooting, being the third time in succession (Lieut. Hon. E. Upton capt. of team).
W	30	1758.—General Sir Jeffery (afterwards Lord) Amherst appointed Colonel-in-Chief (first time).

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OCTOBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Th	1	1851.—2nd Bn. landed at East London, British Kaffraria, for the Kaffir War.
F	2	1764.—Bouquet marches his Army against the Indians on the Muskingum, Ohio Valley (1st Bn.).
		1799.—Battle of Egmont-op-Zee, Holland, under the Duke of York (Rifle Co. 6th Bn.).
S	3	1906.—4th Bn. moved from Gosport to Colchester.
Sun	4	
M	5	1860.—New pattern Shako without chin strap issued.
Tu	6	1803.—5th Bn. (Rifles) moved from South America to Nova Scotia.
W	7	1813.—Passage of the Bidassoa (5th Bn.).
		1899.—President Kruger declared War.
Th	8	1858.—Action of Bunkagaon, Oudh (1st Bn.).
F	9	1779.—War of American Independence. Repulse of the French and American assault on **Savannah,** and Siege raised (4th Bn., Grenadier Companies 2nd and 3rd Bns., and M.I.). Flag of 2nd Carolina Regiment captured by Regiment.
S	10	1783.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded at Halifax, N.S.
Sun	11	
M	12	1870.—1st Bn. returned to Canada from Red River Expedition.
Tu	13	1824.—Steel-mounted black leather scabbards in place of gilt mountings sanctioned
W	14	1794.—Siege of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe (2 Companies 4th Bn.).
Th	15	1824.—Motto, "*Celer et Audax*" ("Swift and Bold"), bestowed in 1759 by Wolfe, resumed by Horse Guards' Authority.
F	16	1852.—Convoy attacked. Kaffir War (2nd Bn.).
S	17	1764.—Bouquet arrives on the Muskingum, and holds conference with Indian Chiefs (1st Bn.).
Sun	18	1858.—1st Bn. started from Delhi upon Oudh Campaign.
M	19	1858.—Action of Pusgaon, Oudh (1st Bn.).
Tu	20	1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to 3rd and 4th Bns.
		1899.—Battle of **Talana Hill** (1st Bn.). Colonel Gunning killed at head of Bn., also 4 officers and 27 Riflemen; wounded —officers, 7; Riflemen, 74.
W	21	1812.—Siege of Burgos raised (5th Bn.).
Th	22	
F	23	1837.—2nd Bn. moves from Gibraltar to Ionian Islands.
S	24	1899.—Action of Rietfontein, Ladysmith (2nd Bn.)
Sun	25	1858.—Action of Rissoolpur, Oudh (1st Bn.).
		1905.—3rd Bn. arrived at Aldershot from Bermuda.
M	26	
Tu	27	1759.—Brigadier-General The Hon. J. Murray, Colonel Commandant, appointed Governor of Quebec.
W	28	1811.—Action of Arroyo del Molinos, Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
		1911.—The Redvers Buller Memorial in Winchester Cathedral unveiled by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell.
Th	29	1852.—Head Quarters 2nd Bn. engaged in Kreli's Territory, and 3 Companies on Kei River. Kaffir War.
F	30	1899.—Action of Lombard's Kop (1st and 2nd Bns.).
		1901.—Action of **Bakenlaagte,** Transvaal (25th Bn. King's Royal Rifles M.I.).
S	31	1768.—Siege of Detroit by Indians raised (part of 1st Bn.).

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NOVEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	1	1899.—Siege of **Ladysmith** began (1st and 2nd Bns.).
M	2	1842.—General Sir William G. Davy appointed Colonel Commandant. He commanded 5th Bn. in 1808—1809 in Peninsular War.
Tu	3	1761.—Act of Parliament passed naturalizing foreign subjects to serve in the Regiment.
		1808.—2nd Bn. arrived Corunna as Garrison, Peninsular War.
W	4	
Th	5	1899.—3rd Bn. embarked for South Africa.
F	6	1768.—General Sir Jeffery (afterwards Earl) Amherst appointed Colonel-in-Chief (second time).
S	7	1858.—Capture of Fort Mittowlis, Oudh (1st Bn.).
Sun	8	
M	9	1857.—Lord Canning (Governor-General of India) despatch published commending services 1st Bn. at Delhi.
		1860.—Pekin evacuated by British Troops (2nd Bn.).
Tu	10	1812.—Skirmish at Alba de Tormes, Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
		1813.—Battle of **Nivelle,** Pyrenees, Peninsular War (5th Bn.).
W	11	1764.—Surrender of Red Indian Tribes of the Ohio to Colonel Bouquet at Muskingum (1st Bn.).
Th	12	
		1910.—3rd Bn. embarked at Malta for India.
F	13	1755.—Act of Parliament, 29th Geo. II, Cap. 5, authorizing the raising of Regiment.
S	14	1813.—8th (Lt. Inf.) Bn. raised at Lisbon from a local Bn., and dressed in green.
Sun	15	1764.—Peace signed by Bouquet with Red Indians on the Muskingum.
M	16	1805.—5th Bn. moved from Nova Scotia to England (Portsmouth, and 1807 to Cork).
Tu	17	
W	18	
Th	19	
F	20	1809.—2nd Bn. embarked Channel Islands for West Indies.
S	21	
Sun	22	
M	23	1858.—Action of Baragoan, Oudh (1st Bn.).
Tu	24	
W	25	1758.—Capture of **Fort du Quesne** from the French by General Forbes, afterwards known as Fort Pitt, and now Pittsburg (1st Bn.).
Th	26	1858.—Action of Dumoriagunge, Oudh (1st Bn.).
F	27	1778.—4th Bn. started on Expedition under General Prevost to Georgia against the Americans.
S	28	1801.—6th Bn. moved from England to West Indies.
		1899.—3rd Bn. arrived in South Africa for the S.A. Campaign.
Sun	29	1760.—Fort Detroit, between Lakes Huron and Erie, surrenders to Rogers and 200 men of 60th.
M	30	1899.—3rd Bn. landed at Durban, Natal.

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DECEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1844.—**Birthday of H.M. Queen Alexandra.**
		1909.—4th Bn. embarked for India.
W	2	
Th	3	1849.—1st Bn. started on Yusufzai Expedition, Frontier of India
F	4	1851.—Passage of the Great Kei. Kaffir War (2nd Bn.).
S	5	1892.—4th Bn. arrived in England from Burmah.
Sun	6	1813.—Act of Parliament passed for raising 8th, 9th, and 10th Bns. (9th and 10th never raised).
M	7	1839.—General the Right Hon. Sir Redvers H. Buller born, 1839.
Tu	8	1891.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gibraltar from Dublin.
W	9	1813.—Battle of the **Nive,** five days of fighting, France (5th Bn.).
Th	10	1896.—1st Bn. to Cape and Mauritius from India.
F	11	1849.—Capture of Luggoo, Yusufzai Country (1st Bn.).
S	12	1911.—H.M. the King proclaimed Emperor of India at Delhi (4th Bn. present).
Sun	13	1813.—Battle of the **Nive,** last day (5th Bn.).
M	14	1849.—Capture of Pullee Zoormundi, Afridi Campaign. Rifleman Michael Burke captured a standard of enemy with great gallantry; promoted Corporal on the field; later became Sergeant-Major (1st Bn.).
Tu	15	1815.—Red Bns. clothed in green, and together with 7th and 8th Bns. called Light Infantry.
		1899.—Battle of **Colenso,** Tugela River (3rd Bn.).
W	16	1806.—5th Bn. augmented, 44 Officers, 32 Sergeants, 800 Riflemen for Expedition to Spain.
Th	17	
F	18	1871.—1st Bn. embarked Quebec for Halifax, N.S. **The last** Regiment of the British Army to serve in Canada.
S	19	1894.—Winchester Barracks and Quarters of Rifle Depôt destroyed by fire.
Sun	20	
M	21	1807.—Capture of the Danish Isles (3rd [2nd] Bn.).
Tu	22	1894.—Rifle Depôt moved from Winchester to Portsdown Forts.
W	23	1858.—Action of Toolsepore, Oudh (1st Bn.).
Th	24	1761.—Army under Monckton (60th) arrives Barbados from Canada to attack West Indian Islands (3rd Bn.).
F	25	**Christmas Day.**
		1755.—**Birthday of the Regiment.** General John, Earl of Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief, North America, appointed first Colonel-in-Chief.
S	26	BANK HOLIDAY.
Sun	27	1757.—Major-General James Abercrombie, Commander-in-Chief, North America, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
		1849.—Siege of **Mooltan** began, Punjaub Campaign (1st Bn.).
M	28	1841.—Part of 2nd Bn. employed in quelling riots, Jamaica.
Tu	29	
W	30	1797.—Act of Parliament passed for raising 5th Bn. (Rifles); and Lieut.-Col. Francis Baron de Rottenburg gazetted to Regiment as its commander and organiser.
Th	31	1797.—5th Bn. raised at Cowes, Isle of Wight, clothed in green, and armed with rifles

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"*Celer et Audax.*"

"Louisberg," "Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1809," "Havannah," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Talavera," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor, "Albuhera," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Punjaub," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879," "Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—Green. *Facings*—Scarlet.

1st Battalion	(60th Foot)	*Aldershot.*
2nd ,,	(,, ,,)	*Blackdown.*
3rd ,,	(,, ,,)	*Meerut.*
4th ,,	(,, ,,)	*Rawal Pindi.*
5th ,,		*Winchester.*
6th ,,		*Winchester.*
1st Cadet Battalion		*42 and 44, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.*

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

63rd (Halifax) Rifles	*Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Colonel-in-Chief.

THE KING.

Colonels Commandant.

1st Battalion	Field Marshal Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
2nd ,,	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward T. H. Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
3rd ,,	Major-Gen. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B.
4th ,,	Major-Gen. Sir Wykeham Leigh-Pemberton, K.C.B.

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LEWIS WILLIAM GEORGE BUTLER, CAPTAIN 60TH RIFLES,
HISTORIAN OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

From a photograph taken while serving as A.D.C. to the late
General Sir Baker Russell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

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CAPTAIN LEWIS BUTLER,

LATE 60th RIFLES.

Author of "The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps."

LEWIS WILLIAM GEORGE BUTLER, Historian of the Regiment, was born on November 27th, 1856, educated at Eton, and joined the 4th Battalion on 10th September, 1876, shortly before it sailed for India.

He was promoted Captain in 1885 and transferred to the 2nd Battalion. After serving at Devonport, he was quartered at Shorncliffe, and in the winter of 1886 was selected by the late Major-General Sir Baker Russell to command two experimental companies of Mounted Infantry; his organisation and training of these Companies proved to be so successful that Lewis Butler has the distinction of being one of the pioneers of a system, afterwards developed, until Mounted Infantry became a recognised part of the British Army. In 1888 Butler joined the Staff College, successfully passing out in the following year. Everything seemed to point to a distinguished military career, when in 1892 he found himself at the parting of the ways, his services being sought for in a bank with which his family had been long connected. He then retired, whereby the Regiment lost one of its most promising officers. Called out for service with the Royal Rifles Reserve Battalions in 1900, during the War, Butler acted as A. D. G. to General Sir Baker Russell, Commanding at Portsmouth. In 1906 his financial ability and powers of organisation brought him to his present high position of Manager of the West End Branch of Lloyds Bank.

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Lewis Butler is the author of *Wellington's Operations in the Peninsular*, 2 vols.; *Minor Expeditions of the British Army*; and a biographical sketch of *Redvers Buller*.

If our readers wish for some fuller account of the character and mind of our old friend and comrade, who has so kindly taken upon himself the burden of writing our History, they will find it in the letter-press of his literary work above-mentioned, but especially in the memograph of *Redvers Buller*, and upon the pages of the first volume of our Annals, which is reviewed elsewhere.

"For words like Nature half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within."

(TENNYSON'S *In Memoriam*.)

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NOTICE.

THE History Committees beg to remind the members of the Regiment, past and present, that the Regiment as a whole is deeply indebted to Captain Lewis Butler and Major-General Astley for their arduous and gratuitous labours in preparing and publishing Vol. I of The Annals and the Appendix respectively.

The very fact of publication entails heavy expense, which can only be recovered by a successful sale of the edition. Under these circumstances it is hoped that past members of the Regiment will support the work by buying a copy, as present members have already largely done. From the point of view of the History Committee, it is preferable that orders be given direct to the Publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

The History Committees wish it to be distinctly understood that their work in connection with the "Annals" of the Regiment and the Appendix has been to administer the Special Fund, which exists for the purpose, and to assist only if called upon.

The responsibility and the credit of the admirable literary and historical work so successfully achieved rest entirely with the Editor of Vol. I, and the compiler of the Appendix.

EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, *Lieut.-General,*
Chairman, History Sub-Committee.

December 1st, 1918.

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THE ANNALS OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

VOL. I, *by* CAPTAIN LEWIS BUTLER, *late 60th Rifles, and* APPENDIX, *dealing with Uniform, Armament, and Equipment, by the late* MR. S. M. MILNE *and* MAJOR-GENERAL ASTLEY TERRY, *late 60th Rifles.*

Published July 1913, *by* MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, *Waterloo Place.*

A REVIEW.

THE idea of preparing and writing a History of our Regiment originated with, and the necessary funds were largely provided by, the late General Sir Redvers Buller, whose name will always be dear to the Regiment. It was at first entrusted to the Honble. John Fortescue, the author of that unique and admirable work, *The History of the British Army.* He, however, did little more than prepare rough notes of the earlier portion of the book, when a press of public and other literary duty compelled him to relinquish the undertaking. The selection thereupon fell upon Lewis Butler, formerly a Captain in the Regiment, and a happier choice for Regimental Historian could not have been made.

It is Bacon who quaintly remarks in one of his Essays that "Modern histories whereof there are some very worthy, but the greater part beneath mediocrity. It is an ability not common to write a good history."

The Annals of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Vol. I, just published, is assuredly one of the few "very worthy" histories, and the Regiment has good reason to congratulate itself upon having among its members one who unquestionably possesses the "ability not common to write a good history."

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Our Author is not only a terse and spirited writer, but possesses a calm and well-balanced judgment, and proves himself both tactful and sympathetic in dealing with a difficult task. He has succeeded not only in narrating facts and clothing the dry bones of history with admirable flesh, but he has made deductions from these facts, which go far to show that he has the grasp of the statesman, with the intuitive wisdom of an experienced and far-sighted soldier. He, moreover, possesses that invaluable quality of imagination, which has enabled him to foresee the trend of events and their relative value in truer perspective than is usually found among writers of military history.

We detect throughout his work, from the first few lines of this volume to the last page, the innate modesty which his friends know to be one of his most amiable characteristics. Here we consider this characteristic not a little out of place, for there are numerous instances in which the author would certainly be justified in recording his opinions in far stronger and firmer language than he has used, and by so doing would, we think, have added greater weight to his deductions.

The Annals of the Regiment from its birth as 60th Royal Americans, through its maturity as 60th Rifles, to its present position as The King's Royal Rifle Corps, are closely identified with the History of the Evolution of the British Empire for the last 150 years.

The origin of the Regiment was due to one of the greatest disasters that have ever befallen British Arms, namely, the annihilation of Braddock's Army in the wild forests bordering the Ohio upon the 8th July, 1752, by a numerically inferior force of French troops and Red Indian warriors, as the author narrates in vivid language. It was there made abundantly clear that the system of conducting war and of handling troops in the Old World was unsuited to warfare in the New.

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The experiment was accordingly put into effect of locally raising a Regiment 4000 strong in four battalions from the settlers themselves, men accustomed both to the climate and to forest warfare. A Force was thus obtained which possessed many of those qualities that to-day characterise our Colonial troops! Captain Butler shows how, inspired by the genius and initiative of Bouquet, the Regiment took from the beginning of its career a leading part in the military operations which followed.

Undoubtedly the most interesting and romantic portion of the present volume is Captain Butler's narrative—most graphically told—of the military operations in North America from 1757 to 1765, which finally gave to the British Crown those territories now comprised by Canada and the United States. The hero of the Regiment at this momentous epoch is clearly shown to be the Swiss soldier of fortune, Henri Bouquet.

Incredible as it may appear, it is a fact that, until the publication of the second volume of *The History of the British Army* by Fortescue in 1899, the name of Bouquet was unknown to the Army at large, and even among those serving in the Regiment had been forgotten, except perhaps by a chosen few. To Fortescue is the honor therefore of being the first to rescue Bouquet's name from this unmerited oblivion.

That Bouquet was by birth a Swiss—naturalized only in 1762—and a mere soldier of fortune may in those darkest days of patronage and political influence account in a large measure for the neglect shown him. Lewis Butler has been unsparing in his praise, and to some it may seem that he has been unduly complimentary. We think, therefore, that it will be of interest to give the following extract from Dr. Kingsford's *History of Canada*—a calm, solid, and well-reasoned work, which, without the forceful writing and graphic

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descriptions of Parkman's and Bradley's histories, bears the hall mark of unvarnished truth and justice.

"Throughout his career in Canada," writes Kingsford of Bouquet, "he was distinguished by the highest qualities, and the service performed by him exact the most honorable mention; not simply from the success which attended it, but from the fact that his success was in no way fortuitous, but entirely attributable to his genius, thoughtfulness, determination, and untiring devotion to duty.

"Endowed with rare ability, of pure personal honor, with a high sense of duty, self-contained and self-reliant, he was the embodiment of Horace's well-known sentence, *in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus*; at the same time he possessed strong and deep feeling. He was firm in valor, intrepid in danger, fertile in resource: his constancy of purpose, his firm well-ordered discipline implanting in the hearts of those who served under him full and perfect confidence.

* * * * * *

"It is not only as a statesman and a soldier that the fame of Bouquet should be perpetuated: he demands our respect as a man of letters. We owe to him the preservation of many important papers in the thirty volumes of the Bouquet Collection deposited in the British Museum." *

The view of our historian that the result of the War of Independence might well have been different had Bouquet lived has been questioned. It is as well to remark that this view is shared by several American writers, who place his military and administrative talents upon the highest level, as has been shown in the case of the Canadian historian, Kingsford.

We think that our historian is also thoroughly justified in claiming a prominent position for Henri Bouquet as the first exponent of a more flexible system of drill and tactics, and a more intelligent system of training the

* Doctor Kingsford's History of Canada. Vol. V., p. 50, and p. 110–111.

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soldier for the changing conditions of war as presented in the middle of the 18th century.

It was Henri Bouquet, who, as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion 60th Royal Americans, was one of, if not the first to initiate in 1756 those reforms in equipment, drill, tactics, and in methods of training the soldier which first taught the British Army how to organize and provide Light Troops or Riflemen. It was the principles thus taught, and grafted upon the practical knowledge of Indian warfare possessed by the men themselves, inured as they were to forest life and accustomed to the climate, which gave the Royal Americans those special and valuable characteristics as British Troops that made their services so distinctive under the new conditions of war.

The soundness of Bouquet's training and methods of war was amply vindicated by the successes of the Royal Americans in numerous engagements and expeditions, where an adherence to the parade movements and cumbersome tactics of European armies would have meant disaster, but especially during the operations leading to the Capture of Fort Du Quesne, on the Ohio, in 1758, and at Bushey Run in 1763.

It is also interesting to note the details of Bouquet's Scheme for training a Corps of Light Troops in 1764 as given in *An Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians, with an Introductory Account of the Battle of Bushey Run* (published in Philadelphia, 1776), which are of immense interest as showing the far-sighted power of the man. His suggestions also for the formation of a Corps of Hunters, with their two attendant Troops of Light Horse, contain the principles which guided those who first introduced Mounted Infantry towards the close of the 19th century.

This same system, initiated by Henri Bouquet in the middle of the 18th century, was identical in principle

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with that which de Rottenburg revived and brought up to date at its close, first for his battalion, and afterwards for the British Army. Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Baron de Rottenburg—an Austrian officer—was selected in 1797 to raise, organize, equip, and train a fifth battalion which had been added at that period to the 60th Royal Americans as "Rifles." He prepared for the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of York, the "*Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry, and Instructions for their Conduct in the Field,*" with diagrams, which, with a memo. by the Adjutant-General, was published in 1798. This book was adopted for use in the British Army, and ran through many editions; it officially introduced the Light Infantry system into the British Army, and formed the basis upon which subsequent Rifle and Light Infantry battalions were organized and trained.

It was this work, published in 1798, which largely influenced, if it did not inspire, the illustrious Sir John Moore in his training of those famous Regiments which afterwards composed the celebrated Light Division in the Peninsular War, namely, the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th (now the Rifle Brigade), and had been assembled at Shorncliffe in 1803. Moore himself, who had served as a Major in the 60th, had no hesitation in acknowledging what he owed to de Rottenburg, at the time in command of the 5th (Rifles) Battalion of his old Regiment, and destined in 1808 to succeed him at Shorncliffe and at Brabourne as the Trainer of the Light Troops of the British Army. Writing in October, 1803, he alludes to de Rottenburg's book and bugle calls, and comments upon the slowness with which his Troops responded to their new duties. Upon August 30th, 1805, he writes * from Sandgate as follows:—

* The original of this letter, lent by an officer of the 52nd, is now before the writer of this article.

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"I had told the Duke" (*i.e.*, the Duke of York) "that ..... had impeded the instruction of Light Troops and Sharp-shooters, and that neither Corps had it; the ..... had it a little better than the ....., but both were very imperfect ..... What is wanted at first is a method: hitherto practice has been too desultory. I mean therefore to make de Rottenburg the ground-work, noting in the margin whatever changes we make from him."

The foregoing shows in Moore's own words the debt which he owed to the spirit of Bouquet's teaching, and to the later practice of de Rottenburg's methods, and will confirm the inference which our historian draws upon p. 26 of his work.

With the dramatic incidents connected with the operations round Quebec, culminating in the tragic battle on the Heights of Abraham upon the 13th Sept., 1759, Captain Butler has admirably dealt. We think, however, that he would have been fully justified in accepting the account of Wolfe's death which Major Murray gives in his diary (published in full at the end of the present volume). Wolfe seems to have selected the Louisberg Grenadiers—a Corps *d'élite* to which the 60th contributed the Grenadier Company of the 2nd Battalion, if not that of the 3rd Battalion also—for the place of honor as the centre and pivot of his attack. It seems certain that he fell at the head of the Grenadier Company of the 2nd 60th, and it was Des Barres, his A.D.C., and Lieutenant Brown—both of the 60th—who were the first to come to his assistance.

Butler shows with much force how erroneous is the popular view that it was Wolfe by the Battle of Quebec who finally gave us Canada, whereas the splendid achievements of Wolfe, and his dramatic death at the moment of victory, were, after all, only a further step to the culminating event of the war, namely, the Surrender of the French Army to Amherst, the Commander-in-Chief, at Montreal in the year following.

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The literary power of our historian and the originality of his views—concisely and convincingly put—are nowhere more sound than in his summary of the character and aims of Napoleon, and his remarks upon the Peace of Amiens, with its sequel, are of special interest. Of the Great First Consul, Captain Butler writes:—"It is not by reading the record of his military exploits, splendid as they are, but by studying his career as a civil statesman that one grasps the aims and ideals of his life."

Captain Butler has been especially successful in the way he has presented the sad and trying ordeal through which the Regiment passed in the West Indies. Moved from its American birth-place in 1762 for operations against the French in the Carribean Sea, the 3rd Battalion took part in the Siege of Martinique and in Lord Albemarle's operations in Cuba; it was subsequently joined in those latitudes upon the outbreak of the War of Independence by the other battalions, who could hardly be expected to fight with much enthusiasm their kinsfolk and friends of the rebellious States. The Regiment was henceforth, until the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, closely identified with the ebb and flow of disaster and success in the conquest and re-conquest of the West Indian Islands. It was cursed with a constant and deplorable death-rate due to disease, official negligence or ignorance, and the vicissitudes of the notoriously evil climate.

Difficulties of recruiting a Regiment thus located compelled the military authorities to adopt every imaginable expedient for completing its ranks. The worst characters from other Regiments were transferred to the 60th as punishment, and these with aliens and prisoners of war largely made up the deficiencies from time to time. The result was to bring the Regiment to a deplorable condition—different indeed from that

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which had gained them such renown in North America. Yet the spirit of the Regiment, which had won from Wolfe himself the proud motto of *Celer et Audax*, remained, and was responsible for the many gallant deeds, and for the efficiency maintained under trying circumstances. There are abundant incidents to show that the old spirit of the original heroes of Louisberg, of Ticonderoga, of Quebec, of Bushey Run, and of Savannah still survived! Why not? A period of only thirty or forty years had elapsed! Are we not proud to think that the spirit of our heroic comrades of the 1st Battalion upon the Ridge at Delhi in 1857 found a counterpart in the steady valor at the Ingogo in 1881, and in the gallant, impetuous, but disciplined assaults of Talana Hill and of the Twin Peaks, Spion Kop, in 1899–1900?

Captain Butler has not attempted to disguise the evil consequences or to omit more than one "untoward incident" at this period resulting from the cruel conditions thus imposed upon the Regiment. In the course of the narrative Captain Butler correctly and clearly assigns the true cause of each shortcoming, but it would, in our opinion, have been clearer and more satisfactory to the reader if the reasons had been also summarized and enlarged upon in the concluding portion of the volume.

We would suggest also for future volumes that to facilitate reference each page should be headed with a date, and marginal references made to each prominent incident.

The writer feels justified in saying on behalf of his comrades that the Regiment, past and present, lies under a deep debt of gratitude to Captain Lewis Butler for his unquestioned success with the first volume of its Annals, and conveys its warmest feelings of congratulation and of gratitude. It looks forward with

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hope and increasing interest to welcoming the future volumes of its Records from the same tactful and sympathetic hand!

The Regiment also owes much to the late Mr. S. M. Milne and to Major-General Astley Terry for the very carefully compiled history of the Uniform, Armament, and Equipment from its birth in 1756 to the present day, as contained in the Appendix which has been published concurrently, but as a separate volume. To General Terry our thanks are especially due, as for many long years he has made the history of the dress and equipment of the Regiment his especial care.

The illustrations published with the Appendix serve a useful purpose, but our readers will probably agree with us in regretting that illustrations of the uniform in which the Regiment fought at Delhi, at the Ingogo, and in the recent South African War have not been included. We think, moreover, that illustrations of uniforms should be made to convey something at least of the "*Manner of the men*" who have helped to make the reputation of the Regiment at the different periods of its history, as well as of the clothes they wore and the arms they carried. We trust with confidence to the editor of the next volume of our "Annals" to make good this defect.

October, 1913.

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IBEX SHOOTING.

I FIRST went into Kashmir in 1891. I could not get leave until August: everybody assured me that it was of no use looking for ibex at that time of year; but fools rush in where angels fear to tread; and Bous Maclachlan, who a few years later was killed at polo, and I started by tonga from Gharial, having sent our servants on.

We got a house-boat at Baramula and proceeded to Srinagar—the mosquitoes that night were something awful—where we filled up our stores, and were each served out with a shikari by Bahar Shah, the shawl merchant. We then went by boat to Bandipore, intending to separate there.

Now, tenderfoot, griffin, novice, were words too mild to apply to us who knew nothing at all about the job we had undertaken. It was our first year in India: we could not speak the language, Bous knew a little of it, I knew a few words, and neither of us had ever killed with a rifle any animal larger than a rabbit. Of the geography of the place and where to find ibex, we knew nothing.

At Bandipore we found two of the 4th Battalion, Sackville-West and Cobbold, whose leave was very nearly up. They had a shikari, considered the best in Kashmir, called Omar Khan. He told us that Bous' shikari was useless and a fraud, that he intended taking him wandering about several valleys, and finally working the well-worn village-ibex dodge on him. What my man's plans were I never knew and never inquired. Omar Khan strongly advised us to go to Baltistan with him,

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if West and Cobbold would let him go, which they very kindly did.

Next morning, having sacked Bous' shikari, we went back in the boat to Ganderbal, and started up the Scind Valley for Skardu. At the top of the valley is the Zogi La, the lowest pass in the main wall of the Himalayas, 11,300 feet. In the spring the way up is by the watercourse, but at that time of year it was along a narrow zigzag path. The monsoon does not go further than the top of the pass. You look back, down into the beautiful Scind Valley with green grass and pine forests, you go round a corner and are at once, more or less, in Central Asia, almost bare, a few stunted birches and a beastly cold wind. The actual watershed between the Indus and the Jhelum systems is not at the top of the pass, but about a quarter of a mile further on, with a very slight rise. It was covered with slushy snow, filled with dead locusts, which smelt like stinking fish. The ground falls very slowly on the far side of the pass, Dras thirty miles on being 10,144 feet.

Four or five marches further on we got into the Indus Valley, and found the first apricots, which got better and better as we got lower down. Every village had a sort of orange glow about it, not so much from the apricots on the trees as from those drying on the rocks in the sun. The dried apricots form a large part of the food of the Baltis; wherever on the road there is a rock convenient for the coolies to rest their loads on, you will find a small stone and a heap of crushed kernels.

The Baltis, as far as I saw them, lived a very simple life, made their own clothes from their own sheep, one saw men spinning wool everywhere; grew their own flour, chiefly millet, and bought hardly anything except salt, the money for which they earn by carrying loads on the road, and they earn that; four annas does not seem much for carrying 60 to 80lbs. fifteen miles or so over a

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road that you always have to watch to see where you put your feet, and going back empty in the evening. They wore a sort of shapeless woollen garment, very long, with very long loose sleeves and small woollen caps. They shaved their heads fore and aft, leaving the hair very long at the sides; at a little distance it was very difficult to tell whether you were looking at their front or their back.

There was no one on the road before us, so we took things easy, doing only one march a day as a rule, starting at dawn, as the valley was pretty hot. To save trouble striking camp, Bous and I slept in the same tent. The marches were all laid down by regulation. I have got a road book of Kashmir, dated 1864, and the marches in it are exactly the same as those we made.

At a place called Parkuta the rajah of the place and his people played polo, on a very small ground, made of course, all the ground in the villages in the Indus Valley is made; there is practically no naturally flat ground, except at Skardu. They rode very small rough-haired ponies, very handy, they rode very short, using rope stirrups mostly, with the reins plaited into a long thong, which they used as a whip, hard and often. There was a band, but no long trumpets, I suppose the rajah was not enough of a swell for them, the band always played when a goal was hit. We saw polo afterwards at Shigar on a much larger scale, where there were five long trumpets, which were blown when the rajah got a goal. Balti polo has been described often enough, but there is a rule which I have never seen mentioned, and that is, that to obtain a goal, the ball, after it has been hit through, must be " touched down " before the defending side can hit it back through goal. There was a lot of hustling and riding off, and no nonsense about off side or, for the matter of that, crossing. The sticks had very thin shafts and clumsy club-like heads, with

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the shafts socketed into one end instead of in the middle. After the game they had a pipe handed round with the silver head exactly the shape and size of the polo-stick head: whether the stick evolved from the pipe, or the pipe from the stick, I know not, but it seemed a shape unsuitable for either purpose. Bous aired his Hindustani on the rajah, addressing him in the second person singular, but he did not seem to mind.

After fifteen days' marching we reached Skardu, 236 miles from Gandarbal. The next day we ferried over the Indus, and went to Shigar in the valley of that name, and here we separated. Bous, with Omar Khan, took all the nalas on the right side of the valley; I those on the left. My shikari's name was Kalu, an oldish man with an enormous nose, which he excited with copious pinches of snuff. The chota shikari's name I never mastered. The tiffin cooli's name sounded like Romano, though it had really a lot more syllables in it. I had a .450 Express rifle with a long bullet and a 12-bore gun, with some ball cartridges. I engaged a local shikari, Golam by name, he was a very active little man, very good on the hill, and in manner and appearance very unlike the ordinary Balti; he had a little ice axe, and I fancy was rather a swell.

On the 9th September we went up the Skoro nala, the next one to Shigar. That same evening I saw my first ibex. There were three feeding on the face of a hill about two miles east from camp, and after a lot of showing by the shikaris, I picked them up through the glass. They were not at all what I expected an ibex to be like. My idea of him was a graceful sort of animal with thin legs, like the pictures I had seen of chamois, standing on a pinnacle against the sky; what I saw were three beasts of the shape and size of donkeys, feeding on a grassy slope like the goats they were, of course it was too far off to make out their horns.

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The next day we went up the hill N.W. of camp, and saw nine good ibex to the east and five to the west. Both lots were lying up where we could not get at them, so we decided to sleep out and try them in the morning, and sent Romano back for food and bedding. At about four o'clock, however, the western lot moved down. We had to go about two miles over very broken ground, but quite easy, and got to them about 5.30. They were on a bit of grass at the foot of a stone-filled gully. I shot under the one I fired at, to my intense surprise as I thought I had him, and then I lost my head and stood up. One of them bolted up the gulley. I stopped him, the others went up the shoulder opposite me, I got one, and had another shot at the one I had missed first, and missed him again. Golam ran up the gulley with his knife in his teeth (how could he run up at that altitude?) to *hallal* the first I shot; he was 45 inches, the other 36. Bad shooting, I think I ought to have had four.

We stopped in camp next day and cleaned heads, and the day after went up the valley. We saw a lot of ibex on each side, and went for those on our left and tried to get above them. It was a very stiff climb, and by the time we got up the sun was on the valley, and they had gone up into the rocks, where they were inaccessible. We waited and watched them till 6.30 without success; they stopped up, so we climbed down and slept out.

We started next day for a lot on our right (looking up the valley), and got to them at 8.30 a.m. I had a longish shot at one just moving across a narrow opening. I hit him, and immediately another took his place, and I hit him. The chota shikari snatched the rifle out of my hand and started up the hill after the second one, while Kalu and I went after the first with the gun. We found him on the other side of a nala about 100 yards

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off, and I fired at him. I saw the first shot splash on the rock the other side of him, so gave him another, which stopped him. He proved to be 35 inches. The rifle shot had broken his shoulder, the first bullet from the gun had gone clean through his belly, and the second had got him somewhere at the back of his shoulder. I had never fired a bullet out of a gun before, I aimed well over his withers. The chota shikari came back after about three hours without the other beast, which, I am glad to say, was the only ibex I ever lost. We slept out again that night.

The next day we went further up the valley and saw a big lot of ibex, but they all went up the hill except three, who stopped on a bit of grass at the foot of a large glacier. The only way to them was to go up the glacier, cross it, and come down on them the other side. In doing this we got as high as I think I have ever been. From the top of a lateral moraine we could see peak after peak of the mountains the other side of the Indus for miles and miles, I probably saw Nanga Purbat itself. We got down to where the ibex were, about one o'clock, and saw only one of them, sleeping about sixty yards off, I got him, and the other two rose further on at the shot and made off. I had to run a little distance and got one of them with my left, and had just time to ram in one cartridge and with it miss the other, running straight away from me at about 200 yards, I saw the bullet strike the stones between his horns. There is a story of Lord Walsingham, I think, grouse-driving with three guns. Five birds came towards him one rather in advance, he shot it, put his gun down, and got a brace with each of his other guns. This is what I ought to have done—shot the first ibex with the gun, and then I should have had the two barrels of the Express for the others. One thinks of these things afterwards, however. Both heads were 38 inches, and

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the beast who got away was about the same. I returned to camp rather pleased at having got five ibex in four shooting days. You can see that there were quite a lot of ibex in Skoro that year.

We then tried the Hasupar nala, which is the next one up the Shigar Valley, but found it full of flocks of sheep and goats, so went back to Shigar and up the nala, which is marked on the map as Baumaharel, but we called it the Shigar nala, and got there on the 20th Sept. The first day we saw no ibex, but came on some sharpoo (*Ovis Vignei*, the *oorial* of the Salt Range). They saw us first and went up the hill, but came down about 3 p.m. After a very badly arranged stalk (Kalu had fever, and was not out, and the chota shikari got excited at being in command), they saw us as we were coming down a steep, stony place, and I had to run for a shot. I got a bad fall, and missed a long, running shot at quite a fair ram. It was not surprising, as in my hurry I forgot to put up the flap of the backsight! The next day we saw nothing; the day following it snowed most of the time. The next day we went nearly to the head of the nala and saw some ibex in the rocks above a glacier, and went after them, but never saw them again; they probably got our wind, as it was shifting about all day. There were three inches of snow in camp next morning; this was abnormally early, and Kalu was afraid we might not get back over the Zogi La, so we went down to Shigar. Omar Khan had thought the same as Kalu, and Bous arrived at Shigar the same day as we did. He had also got five ibex; they were not as big as mine, and he had not seen anything like as many.

We went to Skardu and started our march back, reaching Manasbal on the Woola Lake on the 16th October. At Tashgam we found the bridge, one of the cantilever sort, had carried away, and we had to ferry over on a goat skin raft; as the people only paddled

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with thin sticks, the raft went about 300 yards down stream every trip, so ferrying over took a considerable time. Snow fell all the way from Dras to Metaiyan, and our next day's march, fifteen miles over the Zogi La, was made in deep virgin snow. We lost the road, and went floundering through the snow up to our forks every step in a blazing sun. It took us all day, and the result was that I got snow blindness. It was very painful, but wore off in three days.

From Manasbal we went by boat to Also, where we separated, and from the 21st October to the 9th November I wandered about various nalas in the Lolab looking for barasingh. There was another heavy fall of snow, which apparently moved them. We never saw one or saw a slot less than twenty-four hours old. However, I was never bored; the whole place was so beautiful. I loved seeing all the little tits and finches which abound in the woods, and the sight of the rising sun lighting up the snows of the Pir Panjal Range is one of the most beautiful in the world; I saw it most mornings. However, my leave was nearly up, and I had to get back to India and duty. There was not a tonga available on the road as the Maharajah was leaving Kashmir, so Hare, whom I met at Sopore, and I bagged an ekka from the Maharajah for our servants, and walked it.

In 1892 I got three months' leave from the middle of April. I had made all arrangements with Kalu, and went straight from Rawal Pindi to Manasbal, getting there on the 15th. On the way I shot a gargany teal on the Woola Lake. What he was doing there at that time of year it is hard to say; he might have had a shot in him to prevent him migrating.

Our intention was to go down the Indus in Baltistan, and get into some unoccupied nala; Kalu's hope was Haramosh. There were we knew several people on

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the road in front of us, and to prevent anyone passing us we did double marches most days. We got over the Zogi La without any difficulty—it was freezing hard —and reached Skardu. All the nalas in the Shigar valley were taken, so we ferried over the Indus, and went on down the right bank. This we found was a mistake; we ought not to have crossed the river until we reached Rondu, as the road on the right bank was very bad indeed. One march in particular, which is only four miles on the map, took me three hours to do and the coolies six. At one part of it I was walking ahead of everyone, and found myself on a small platform of rock without a trace of a road. I saw the rock was a bit worn at one corner, and looked over, and there was the road going perpendicularly down beneath my feet, beginning with a ladder and continuing by projections of rock, necessitating using one's hands for about 100 feet.

We reached the entrance of the Tak nala on the 3rd May. I had bruised my heel very badly, having worn "grass" shoes throughout the march, and very much against the wishes of the shikaris, I insisted on going up the nala. We reached the top of it, and formed camp on the 4th May, 337 miles from Manasbal I made it by dead reckoning.

We went out next morning along the glacier, which filled the whole of the only valley where we ever found ibex, the shikaris sulky, wearing their travelling pagris—dark coloured silk things—fully persuaded that we should see nothing.

We had not gone half a mile along the glacier, right up the middle of it, when the village man we had engaged sat down pointing up to our right; the pagris came off like a shot, as there was a flock of fully 100 ibex on the feeding grounds above us. We edged in under the hill and going on, saw a lot of seven and tried for them, but

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they went up the hill before we got to them. We went after four other nice ones, but unfortunately they got our wind, and in the evening saw ten more, but they were too far off to reach before dusk, so we slept out and tried them in the morning, but arrived just too late for a shot. I was very lame with my foot, and could not get along fast enough, so we went back to camp, and I laid up for two days and got sound. There was, after all the ibex we had seen, no question of course of leaving the nala.

The valley we were in was a very easy one to shoot; the only part of it where we saw ibex was filled with the aforesaid glacier. From this, on the right, looking up, rose a steep wall of rock; then came the feeding grounds, grassy slopes, varying very much both in width and inclination, in some places being quite narrow; above them another steep wall of rock, where the ibex spent their day, coming down in the evening to feed, and going up in the morning when the sun got hot. The whole of the feeding grounds could be seen from a small hill about a mile away from camp. If nothing had been seen in the evening, it was useless going out in the morning.

The camp was just outside the ibex valley in a little valley of its own, round the corner as it were. I had no barometer or thermometer, so I do not know what the altitude was, but I found that eggs took ten minutes to cook, and, when I marched down, the corn was in blade at the first village; at each village it was further advanced, and in the Indus valley, only two days after, it was reaped. Rondu, about ten miles in a straight line up the Indus above Tak, is 6,650 feet, and is about 300 feet above the river, so we must have been pretty high.

When I was sound again we went up the hill just above camp and got amongst a lot of ibex on the feed,

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got two, 37½ inches and 29 inches. I was sorry I had shot the latter, as I had started with the intention of shooting nothing under 35, but it is extremely difficult to judge, unless they are broad side on, which, when they are running, they seldom are. We were so near them that I very nearly missed over the 37 incher, just getting him through his withers. He fell into a little stony gulley, and just as they started skinning him there was a rumbling up above, and we were in a stone shower. I got under a rock, and the stones were whizzing over my head. Kalu was hit once and was rather sick, but a sheep for dinner in the evening (he called it a sacrifice) made him all right again. The rifle, fortunately, had not been taken into the gulley. Up till then the weather had been glorious every day with a brilliant sun, but as we were going back to camp I saw a cloud in the south "like a man's hand," and I thought we should get a change, and sure enough it rained and snowed all that afternoon and the next three days.

It was fine again on the 13th May, and we went up the valley on to the feeding grounds. We discovered a lot of six ibex, hereinafter called the "big lot," lying up in the rocks not much more than 400 yards off. One was very big, he must have been 50 inches or near it, another had one horn bent down like that of a ram, there were two over 40 inches, the other two about 35. They were inaccessible where they were, so we spent the day in watching them through the glass. In the evening they began to come down, the big one leading, sliding down on his haunches, which his horns nearly touched, and we went down to try to cut them off. Then from the direction in which we had seen them last, a big flock came across below us. There was a little steep place up which each one had to jump, and when he did so, paused for an instant. We saw about thirty do this, when there came along one with a white

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rump, the sign of a big one. We thought he was *the* big one; he was pretty far off, and the light was failing. Kalu said, "*Maro*," and as he paused after his jump I knocked him over. The chota shikari rushed down to *hallal* him. We followed more slowly, and found him with a very long face, standing over a biggish beast, whose horns only measured 28 inches. We came to the conclusion, after the event, that the big lot we had been watching was not in this flock at all, certainly we never saw the one with the crumpled horn.

In the next six days I did not get a shot. We twice went after a big ibex which had been seen, and explored other branches of the nala without coming across anything. On the evening of the sixth day the "big lot" was seen from the spying hill, so we went after them next morning. I had been very ill all night, having taken an overdose of chlorodyne, and was very shaky in the morning. I looked at three ibex through the telescope and saw six! There is a scientific name for this, but I have forgotten it. However, like a fool, I went on. We got to the big lot all right, they were standing in line facing us. We could not make out which was the big one, so I made sure of the crumpled horn one, his normal horn was 37 inches, I picked out the big one as he turned, and missed him. He had to go up a steep wall of rock opposite me, and I had three more shots at him. I could not, try as I might, get my foresight high enough on him, and put every shot into the stones under him. I would have given him another one, but the crumpled horn one came to life again and went floundering into a snowfield, so I had to stop him. I found my first shot had gone through his normal horn and had only stunned him. *Don't go up the hill unless you are fit.*

Two days after this we went up the nala and waited till 6 p.m. for two good ibex to come down for the

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evening feed. I hit one as he was grazing, and shot the other as he went away. The first one went on, but Romano had marked him down, we followed him and found him lying under a rock, he got up very slowly, faced us, and then turned, I let him go twenty yards and stopped him. He measured 41 inches, I was quite pleased, but the chota shikari said, "The other one is fifty," and sure enough he was. Just as we reached the glacier on our way home I had a long shot at a bear above us; in the dusk I was not surprised that I missed him. It was a difficult walk back along the glacier, but near camp we were met with lanterns.

About this time we were getting rather anxious about the *dâk* cooli that I had sent back to Srinagar for stores, letters, tobacco and money; the two last were the most serious items. He was more than a fortnight overdue. My tobacco was quite finished, though I had husbanded it very carefully, and I felt the want of it keenly. Kalu got me some dried tobacco leaves grown in the country, which I broke up and smoked, but they were a poor substitute. The money was even more serious; I had very little left. We had to buy sheep, fowls, and flour, and when we got on the road there was porterage as well, all of course for ready money. We sent another cooli back, and calculated our stay in the nala so as to leave just enough to reach Skardu, where we could live on credit till he returned.

On the 25th May I shot another ibex on the wall of rock above the glacier, the only one we saw below the feeding grounds; he was only 31 inches. We thought him a decent one, but as I said before it is often very hard to tell.

Three days after we saw the "big lot" again. There was snow in camp in the morning. They were just inside the mouth of a narrow, steep nala. We could not get at them from below as the wind was wrong.

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We got above them at about 11 o'clock, but from the nature of the ground could not get nearer than 400 yards. The only way of getting a shot was from the other side of the nala, the village man said it was impossible to get there. After wasting a lot of time trying to find a way on our side, I insisted on trying the other. It was very bad climbing indeed, made more difficult by the loose snow that prevented us seeing where we put our feet, but we got round finally, on to the top of an almost perpendicular precipice of perhaps 60 feet. They had moved, and looking to our right we saw the last one about 150 yards off below us. There was a small tree growing out over the precipice, and by lying on this I managed to shoot to my right, and knocked him over. We then saw two red bears in front of us, about the same distance off, and I gave the larger one the left barrel. I expected to see him fall over as the ibex had, but he moved off, and I gave him two more shots without effect, at the distance they looked like two weasels. We climbed down and followed him, and found him lying on a little shelf 30 feet below us, and above a very steep and high slope. I hit him through the spine, and he went over the precipice. We then went after the ibex and found him in the same deep nala, quite dead, 35½ inches; the bear was about 200 yards further down, also dead. He was quite a good bear, with a good coat. I was glad I got him, as he had probably spoilt our shot at the ibex, owing to their getting his wind.

We then shifted camp to Kiriung, the lowest village in Tak nala, and had a long day on the spur above it overlooking the Indus valley. In the evening we found three ibex on the move, and I had a long run down hill for a shot; I arrived too late for an easy one, but after a good deal of shooting managed to get an ibex by a very long running shot, 35 inches.

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We slept out, went back to camp next morning, and started up the Indus, hoping to find a markhor nala unoccupied on the left bank. We crossed the Indus at Rondu by a very high rope bridge. The only nala we found unoccupied was Dunmil, where there was a subaltern of gunners just leaving it. He had not got a head which did not sound promising, but I was very glad to see him as he had brought up a few sticks of tobacco from the canteen under the impression they would do for *bakshish*. As he did not smoke I had no compunction in taking two sticks off him. We looked about for markhor for two days, saw a few females, but no buck, so went on.

At Basho, the next march, I was told there was a 50 inch ibex above the village, and that a sahib had spent two seasons after him. I did not believe the 50, but thought he might be a good one; so we left the tent and went up the nala, and a beautiful valley it was. We saw the ibex that evening, but could not get a proper sight of his horns. We went after him next day, and found him on a shelf about three yards wide with a precipice above and below. We started up a gulley which would take us on to the shelf, when we felt the wind behind us, and the shikaris sat down. I argued with them for half an hour that it was not the true wind, without effect, till we saw a little patch of cloud coming along the face of the hill towards us and from the ibex. That settled it, and we got within easy shot of him at 11.30. He was standing broad side on with his stern out; but he was looking at us, so I could not see the size of his horns. He looked very big, however, so I fired. At the shot he fell backwards over the precipice, and as he turned in the air I saw his horns, and knew he was nowhere near 50 inches. We found him at the bottom, about 500 feet below, a complete smash, both horns off, all four legs broken with the

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joints showing through the skin, and his heart, which I had hit, outside his body. He was a very big beast, 10 or 11 years old, but only measured 33 inches. It did not matter shooting him as his horns would probably never have grown larger. Kalu had a theory that if twin kids are born the dam favours one of them in the matter of milk, and the other one never grows a good head. He may be right, but I doubt it. The village people fetched the carcase and eat it. They were Mussulmen of sorts, but were not very particular about *hallal.*

We got to Skardu two days afterwards with only four annas left, but, fortunately, the money business was easily settled. We found there a Kashmiri Regiment under the command of a subaltern of the Indian Army. They had been on the Hanza Nagar Expedition, and were not allowed to go back to Kashmir as cholera was raging there. I dined with the officer, who had any amount of money in the pay chest, and cashed a cheque for me, and we went on our way.

We spent four days up a nala above Gol after sharpoo, got two, not very big, and missed another. I shot very badly, as it took me some time to realise that they were smaller than ibex, so always thought they were further off than they really were.

We continued our march. The valley was very hot, and I was glad we had not to do double marches. The mulberries were ripe, and I ate quantities; the flies were an awful nuisance. About two marches short of Dras, Kalu introduced a poor looking man, who he said was a rajah and wanted *bakshish.* I asked him what was the proper *bakshish* for a rajah, and he said six annas, which I gave him, and he was quite satisfied!

Half way down the Scind valley we met our cooli. He told us that the *dâk* cooli, together with his wife and his mother, had died of cholera. They say that Kashmiris

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are liars and thieves, but this poor man, before he died, handed over all my money, stores, and letters to the headman of the village where he was, and I received everything. The stores were very welcome, as we had burnt our last candle some time ago, and there was nothing left but one tin of marmalade.

On my way to Baramula I met a man who had been up a nala on the Leh road. He had not got an ibex, but he had shot two snow-leopards and missed four! He said they were so numerous that the ibex would not come down for the evening feed.

I consider I had been pretty lucky on the whole. I had two good ibex, a 50 incher was not to be got every day; five decent ones, and three I ought not to have shot. It was a bit of luck bruising my foot, as but for that I might have gone further and fared worse. I much regretted missing the other big one however; I had three chances at him, and something went wrong each time. If I had not run short of money I should have stopped another week in the nala for a fourth chance, and might have got him.

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UNACCREDITED BATTLE-HONORS.

By Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton,
Chairman History Committee.

As Captain Lewis Butler—our Rifleman historian—has just published his First Volume of *The Annals* of the Regiment—1755–1815 (exclusive of 5th Battalion),—and as the History Committee have recently compiled and published a "Brief History" from 1755 to the end of the South African Campaign, 1902, it will especially interest our readers to know the efforts which have been made to gain further official recognition for the war services of our Regiment.

In January, 1910, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, as Senior Colonel Commandant, formally requested the History Committee to consider the claims of the Regiment to additional Battle-Honors, and to prepare a Report for him on the subject, which could be officially submitted to the Army Council.

The Committee forthwith took the matter in hand, and upon the 2nd April following submitted its Report to Lord Grenfell, dated 31st March, 1910.

The History Committee of the Regiment in submitting their Report based their recommendations as much upon the Imperial and historical importance of the specified services rendered by the Regiment, as upon the military value of the physical hardship, mental strain, and display of valor entailed by them.

For instance, in their opinion the surrender of the French Army under Vaudreuil at Montreal on the 8th September, 1760, the culminating act of the great drama

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which gave North America to the Anglo-Saxon race, was at least equal in value to " Havannah " and " Martinique "—the historical importance of which has long since passed away.

The Committee strongly hold that the successful issue of the constant Red Indian warfare from 1756 to 1764, with its peculiar difficulties, its long-drawn miseries extending over weary periods of toil and suffering, but, which, culminating in the brilliant victory of Bouquet at Bushey Run, gave to the British Colonies all that vast region now embraced by eight of the wealthiest and most populous Provinces of the United States, is assuredly more worthy of official recognition than " Chitral," whose importance to the Empire—never great—is already forgotten.

Again, the remarkable historical value of the Red River Expedition, with its unparalleled triumph over 600 miles of trackless forest, uncharted rivers and lakes, and with its final *coup de main* upon the rebel centre at Fort Garry, which gave the Prairie Provinces to Canada, and made possible the unification of the Dominion from ocean to ocean, was in the view of the Committee at least as worthy of commemoration as the actions of "El Teb" and "Tamai" in 1884, whose historical importance has already vanished.

The following additional Battle-Honours were applied for, viz: —

I.—Red Indian Wars, 1756–1764.
II.—Montreal, 1760.
III.—Savannah, 1779.
IV.—West Indies, 1793–1797.
V.—Arroyo Dos Molinos, October 28th, 1811.
VI.—Rohilkund, Oudh, 1858,
VII.—Red River Expedition, 1870.

It will interest our readers to know the facts upon which our claims are based, which are as follows:—

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I.

"Red Indian Wars, 1756–1764."
"*Fort Du Quesne*, 1758."
"*Bushy Run, Ohio*, 1763."

Raised at the end of 1755 for special service in North America, the Sixtieth Royal Americans were engaged in continuous frontier warfare from 1756–1764. Having 50 per cent. of its men settlers, and accustomed to forest life and the Indian methods of war, the Regiment (4,000 strong in four Battalions) was from the outset well qualified to retrieve the disaster on the western borders of the North American Colonies, which Braddock's army, trained upon the parade grounds and battlefields of Europe, had experienced at the hands of the Red Indians on the 8th July, 1755.

The Regiment, following the example of the Battalions under Lieut.-Colonels Bouquet and Haldimand, adopted Colonial methods of equipment, simpler and more elastic tactics, and the Indian system of forest warfare, and consequently soon played a prominent part in restoring confidence to the Settlements and in re-establishing the prestige of British arms.

In 1757–58 the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were moved eastward to Louisberg, and the two other Battalions of the 60th remaining upon the Western and Northern borders were engaged in frontier service, and were present at the unfortunate assault upon the French lines at Ticonderoga on the 8th July, 1758. The 4th Battalion especially distinguished itself upon this occasion by its stubborn and conspicuous courage, and by refusing, with the 42nd Highlanders, to retire until repeated orders had been sent to them.

In 1758 General Amherst upon becoming Commander-in-Chief assumed the offensive, and commenced vigorous operations upon both flanks of the French in

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the north-east at Louisberg, and in the south upon Lake Champlain and the Ohio.

The 2nd and 3rd Battalions were on the one hand allotted to the first named, and, greatly distinguishing themselves, have won for the Regiment the battle-honors of "Louisberg" and "Quebec." The 1st and 4th Battalions on the other hand were allotted to the last named. Their services, as great as those of their comrades, have never been officially recognised, and the following facts are submitted in order to make good the claim now pressed for appropriate Battle-Honors.

The 1st and 4th Battalions, whole or part, were employed in the following:—

"RED INDIAN WARS, 1756–1764."

"*Fort Du Quesne*, 1758."

(*a.*) *French-Red Indian Alliance*, 1756–1760.

Capture of Fort Frontenac, 27th August, 1758.

Capture of Fort Du Quesne (re-christened Fort Pitt), 25th November, 1758.

Capture of Fort Niagara, 24th July, 1759.

"*Bushy Run*, 1763."

(*b.*) *The Pontiac Confederacy*, 1760–1764.

Defence of Fort Pitt by Captain Simon Ecuyer and a strong detachment of the 60th, 1763.

Expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt by Colonel Bouquet, 60th, and a column of 500 men of the 60th, 42nd, and a few of the 77th, and the Battle of Bushy Run (August 5th and 6th), July and August, 1763.

Defence of Fort Detroit by Major Gladwin and a strong detachment of the 60th and others, 1763.

Expedition of Colonel Bouquet, 60th, and surrender of the tribes of the Ohio and Mississippi and allies at Maskingam, November, 1764.

Surrender of Pontiac and the tribes on the Great Lakes to Colonel Bradstreet, 60th, 1764.

(*a.*) The captures of Fort Frontenac on the 27th August, 1758, and of Fort Niagara on the 24th July, 1759, were of the greatest strategical importance, and

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the 60th on both occasions played a leading part. The expedition organized under the command of General Forbes for the capture of Fort Du Quesne, in which Colonel Bouquet and the 1st Battalion took part, was an even more critical and momentous operation. In spite of trying marches through unknown country and trackless forests, in face of a relentless and savage enemy, the object of the expedition was successfully attained, and the 60th from their aptitude for Indian warfare played a very distinguished and prominent part! "The solid value of this achievement," writes Parkman,* "was above price. It opened the Great West to English enterprises, took from the French her savage allies, and relieved our Western borders from the scourge of Indian war." A gold medal commemorating this important episode was struck by order of General Forbes, and special permission was accorded to the officers of the 60th to wear the same.

(*b.*) A confederacy of the Indians of the five nations and of the tribes upon the Ohio and Mississippi was in 1762–63 admirably organized by Pontiac, the well-known Indian Chief, who by a sudden and simultaneous onslaught attacked all the forts and posts held by the British, and garrisoned for the most part by the 60th. Many of the posts were captured, and panic among the settlements ensued, and there was at one period good reason to fear the loss of all the western territory won from the French in 1756–60.

The heroic defence, however, of the two important strategical points of Fort Detroit at the head of Lake Erie, and of Fort Pitt on the Ohio, both of which were held almost entirely by the 60th, saved the situation. This was followed by the advance of the intrepid Bouquet of the 60th with a small column for the relief of Fort Pitt. Marching through dense forest, this small force

* The American Historian.

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of 500 men, which was made up from the 42nd Highlanders, 1st Battalion 60th, and some of the 77th,* was attacked by an overwhelming force of the best of the Indian warriors of the five nations. Nothing but the admirable spirit and determination of the troops and the clever resourcefulness and dauntless courage of Bouquet averted a disaster rivalling that of Braddock, and converted a probable defeat into a brilliant victory. More than one-fourth of Bouquet's column were killed or wounded, but they had struck such a blow and had inflicted such loss upon the enemy as the Indian tribes had never previously experienced at the hands of British troops. The result was out of all proportion to the numbers engaged, and the power of the Pontiac Confederacy was shattered. In the following year (1764) the whole of the Indian tribes in the vast region south of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys surrendered.

It is not too much to say that the men of the 60th Royal Americans under such leaders as Bouquet, Haldimand, Bradstreet, Augustine Prevost, and Simon Ecuyer played a memorable and brilliant part in the events of 1756–1764, which gave to Great Britain those vast regions which are now some of the most densely populated, and the most prosperous States of the American Union.

It is clear from American literature that the prominent part played by the 60th Royal Americans, and the exceptional merit of many of its officers in the Red Indian War at this period, 1756–1764, are far better realised and more appreciated in the United States than in the official reports of the period or in contemporaneous English literature. The fact that the Regiment was composed for the most part of Colonists, many of whom

* Montgomery's Highlanders, afterwards disbanded.

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were Germans and Swiss, and that a considerable proportion of the officers were not English born, is sufficient in itself to account for this omission.

It is submitted that the time has arrived for this omission to be repaired by the bestowal of the Battle-Honors now suggested.*

II.

"MONTREAL, 1760."

The capture of Montreal and the surrender of the French Army under the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada, on the 8th September, 1760, in which the 1st and 4th Battalions and the Grenadiers of 2nd and 3rd Battalions took part, were the crowning events of Amherst's great campaign.

Victorious in his double advance by Quebec under Wolfe, and by Lake Champlain and on the Ohio under his own personal direction, Amherst had thus compelled the French to quit North America. The capture of Montreal, the climax of his strategy, has been appropriately styled by Fortescue in his History of the British Army as "the masterpiece of a mighty genius."

A double campaign so portentous in its issues to the future of the Anglo-Saxon race would appropriately be commemorated by the bestowal of the Battle-Honor now applied for.

III.

"SAVANNAH, 1779."

In December, 1778, Major-General Augustine Prevost, a distinguished officer of the 60th, was appointed to command the troops destined to operate against the American forces in South Carolina and Georgia. The force included the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 60th, and numbered about 5000 men. General Augustine Prevost conducted the operations with much judgment,

* *Note by Editor*—The Battle-Honor of "*North America*, 1763–64" was conferred on December 24th, 1913 for the foregoing services, as we go to print.

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enterprise, and skill. He owed no small measure of his success, however, to the valuable service rendered by his brother, Lieut.-Colonel Marc Prevost, also of the 60th. After several brilliant engagements, including one under Marc Prevost, at Briar Creek, on March 3rd, 1779, in which the 60th played a foremost part, General Prevost boldly invaded Georgia and marched upon Charleston. Prevost there met with varied success, until by the unexpected arrival of the French fleet and transports off the Savannah River, he was compelled to withdraw all his available forces upon the town of Savannah, which he proceeded to place in a state of defence.

The French fleet under d'Estaigne numbered twenty-two ships of the line, eleven frigates, and some transports. The combined force of French and Americans thus available for operations on land numbered over 8000 men under Admiral d'Estaigne and General Lincoln respectively. The British force consisted of 3,700 men, of whom only 2,200 were fit for duty, and four small ships of war. Prevost showing admirable firmness, and inspiring his troops with his own determined courage, successfully held the town for thirty-three days.

Upon the 9th October, 1779, the enemy, having completed their approaches, delivered their assault, directing their efforts mainly upon a redoubt held by barely a 100 of the 60th. For a few brief moments the French and Americans gained the rampart of the work, and the American 2nd South Carolina Regiment planted their color * upon its crest. After a desperate and brilliant struggle, however, the French were driven back with great loss, and the French standard captured by Captain Taws, of the 71st, who, after killing two of the enemy with his own hand, was desperately wounded with his sword deep in the body of a third.

* This color of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment is now in the possession of the Prevost family.

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The Americans and French lost in this brilliant action 900 killed and wounded and some prisoners, and the British 54.

While the War of Independence was on the whole disastrous to British arms, the operations in Georgia and South Carolina, in 1779, were unquestionably successful, and may fairly be considered as a distinct phase of the War. The defeat of the Americans and French upon the 9th October, 1779, was decisive and memorable, and the share taken by the 60th Royal Americans was creditable in the extreme.

The Regiment have well earned the Battle-Honor of "*Savannah*, 1779," as a recognition of their conduct during these successful operations.

IV.

"WEST INDIES, 1793–1797."

The 60th had a long and varied experience of active service in the West Indies. The early period of their service has been recognised by the bestowal of the Battle-Honors of "Martinique, 1762," and "Havannah." It is now submitted that the later period of their service from 1793 to 1797 should be similarly recognised by the Battle-Honor of "West Indies, 1793–1797." This period embraces the following operations in which the Regiment took part:—

Capture of Tobago, April 15th, 1793.
Capture of Martinique, March, 1794.
Capture of St. Lucia, 1794.
Capture of Grande Terre Guadaloupe, 1794.
Capture of St. Vincent, 1796.
Capture of Trinidad, February, 1797.
Porto Rico, April, 1797.

V.

"ARROYO DOS MOLINOS."

The brilliant action of Arroyo dos Molinos upon October 28th, 1811, is too well known to require

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comment. A surprise was effected by Lieut.-General Hill's Division, which included three Companies of the 5th Battalion 60th. Of these three Companies two are specially mentioned in Hill's despatch, dated Merida, October 30th, 1811. *Vide* Wellington's despatch, dated Frenada, November 6th, 1811.

VI.

"ROHILKUND, OUDH, 1858."

Rohilkund Campaign.

The 1st Battalion formed part of the Roorkee Field Force under Brigadier-General John Jones, 1st 60th Rifles, which operated against the Rebels from 11th April until 25th May, 1858.

"During this short campaign Jones' Force swept the whole Province of Rohilkund from North to South, fought one battle (Nugeenah, 21st April), defeated the enemy in three actions (Bagawalla, 17th April, Dojura, Barreilly, 3rd May), assaulted and captured one city (Barreilly, 6th May), and relieved two others (Moradabad, 18th April, Shahjehanpore, 11th May), destroyed two forts (Bunnai, 24th May, Mahomdee, 25th May), and took thirty-seven guns."—(Extract from the Record of the Services of the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles.)

Oudh Campaign.

The 1st Battalion again took part in operations in Oudh under Brigadier Sir T. Seaton and Brigadier Troup from 8th October until 31st December, 1858.

Four successful actions were fought with the rebels, Bunkagong, October; Pusgaon, 19th October; Rissoolpur, 25th October; Baragoan, 23rd November; and the Fort of Mittowlie captured 10th November; "thence the Battalion formed part of a flying column, which cleared the rebels out of the Khyreeghur jungles."—(Extract from the Records of the Services of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles.)

It is considered that the Regiment has well earned the Battle-Honor now claimed.

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VII.

"Red River, 1870."

The expedition to the Red River, consisting of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, 350 all ranks, and two specially recruited Battalions of Canadian Militia, called 1st Ontario Rifles and the 2nd Quebec Rifles, has been pronounced to be one of the most remarkable ever carried out by British troops. The force, numbering 1,200 men, under command of Colonel Wolseley, after a journey of 600 miles by land and lake to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, had to traverse in boats 600 miles of practically unexplored and trackless country of rivers, lakes, and forest to Fort Garry, the head-quarters of the rebel forces under Louis Riel. Leaving Lake Shebandowan fifty miles from Thunder Bay on the 16th July, Fort Garry was captured on August 24th by an advanced force under Colonel Wolseley himself, consisting of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, two small guns Royal Artillery, and a small detachment of Royal Engineers, in fifty boats. The admirable organisation of Colonel Wolseley, the enthusiastic adaptability of the troops, and the rapidity of their advance, in spite of the immense natural difficulties and the novel character of the expedition, were rewarded by complete and over-whelming success.

Louis Riel and his followers abandoned Fort Garry upon the arrival of the expedition, and the rebellion collapsed.

The great and lasting effect of the expedition has been the unification of the Dominion of Canada, and the opening up to civilisation and to a great and prosperous future of the whole vast region of the North-west Territories.

Following upon the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867–68, which was undertaken for the liberation of six British subjects, and which cost £9,000,000, the

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expedition to the Red River, which has opened up a vast region to British enterprise for the insignificant cost of £100,000, is a military achievement of great significance, and it is clearly a feat of great historical importance not only to the British Empire but to civilisation. Thrown into the shade by the epoch-making events of the Franco-Prussian War, which took place at the same time, the Red River Expedition has never received, except in Canada, the recognition which it deserves.

A General Service medal with Red River clasp was granted in 1899 to the troops concerned by the Canadian Government with the concurrence of the Imperial Government.

The Battle-Honor of "*Red River*, 1870," should be awarded to the Regiment in respect of the memorable part played in this successful and important expedition by the 1st Battalion.

March 31st, 1910.

Supplementary Report

(not forwarded to the Army Council).

The following battles and engagements in which the Regiment has been concerned were considered, but it was decided that the circumstances in each case did not warrant an application for a separate Battle-Honor. The Committee did not feel justified in recommending them as separate "Battle-Honors" under existing circumstances:—

I.—Fort Frontenac, Capture of, 27th August, 1758.
Fort Niagara, Capture of, 24th July, 1759.
Fort Pitt, Defence of, 1763.
Fort Detroit, Defence of, 1763.

II.—Tobago, Capture of, 15th April, 1793.

III.—Almaraz, Action of, 19th May, 1812.

IV.—Ingogo, Action of, 8th February, 1881.

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The Committee beg to submit the following reasons which have actuated them in their opinions:—

As regards—

I.—The honors recommended, namely, "Indian Wars, 1756–1764," "Fort Du Quesne, 1758," and "Bushy Run, 1763," are considered to sufficiently cover the events of the Indian Wars during the eight years in which the Regiment was almost continually engaged with so much credit to itself and to its many brilliant officers.

II.—The capture of Tobago was a well-planned and gallant enterprise, but the losses were inconsiderable. This incident is, moreover, included under the head of "*West Indies*, 1793–1797."

III.—The action of Almaraz was a tactical and strategical victory, but the British loss was small, and the three companies of the Regiment attached to Hill's Division were in reserve, and not actually engaged.

IV.—Action of Ingogo. This brilliant engagement is one of the finest exploits in which the Regiment has been concerned. It is felt, however, that the moment is not an opportune one to recommend it as a Battle-Honor.

Although the Ingogo fight was part of what may be rightly called an unsuccessful campaign, the episode itself was of such a nature that the Committee hope the day may come when it will be granted as a "Battle-Honor" to the Regiment.

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A HONEYMOON IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

By Captain F. L. Pardoe.

In December, 1911, my wife and I left England to spend our honeymoon in British East Africa. It had always been one of my greatest ambitions to make an expedition after big game. Several times the chance of doing so had seemed almost within my grasp, and once I had even got so far as buying my rifles, but circumstances had always cropped up to prevent it. My wife also was extremely fond of travelling; when, therefore, just as we were wondering where to go, a letter from a brother of mine who had been over a year in the country farming, arrived, suggesting we should come out, and that he should join us in a month's shooting, we at once decided to go.

On his advice we took a shooting box owned by a Company engaged in growing sisal, about fifty miles from Nairobi, and entrusted him with the making of all the arrangements as regards our "Safari."

We went out in one of the German boats, and after an uneventful voyage arrived at Mombasa on January 3rd. My brother came on board as soon as we arrived, and told us that everything was satisfactorily fixed up, and we left that night by train for Nairobi. The journey up was an experience never to be forgotten, game of all sorts abounded all along the line, and, especially in the Athi Plains, hartebeeste, Grant's and Thompson's gazelle, wildebeeste, and zebra were to be seen in every direction. The moon happened to be full that night,

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and I shall never forget looking out of the window to see three giraffes, looking gigantic in the moonlight, gazing at us from the side of the line. Next morning a herd of impala bounded away in all directions from the passing train, and as we neared Tsavo (the scene of Colonel Patterson's wonderful book, *The Man-eaters of Tsavo*) my brother pointed out the marsh which was known to still be a favourite resort for lions. Even he, however, was quite unprepared for what we were to see, for there, slinking along at some distance from the train, were the first two lions either my wife or myself had ever seen outside an iron cage. This, however, was nothing to our luck on the return journey, when, a little further along the line, we passed a lion and lioness, which were less than a hundred yards from the train. The latter walked off, though quite without hurry, but the former stood and watched the train pass from a distance of about 80 yards without appearing to be the least bit disturbed.

We arrived at Nairobi at about 11 o'clock, and put up at the Norfolk Hotel till the following day, when we were to start. Nairobi is quite a large town, and appears thoroughly civilised, but one hears of the most astonishing things happening there. Just before we arrived a man, playing golf within a mile of the hotel, was severely mauled by a lioness which had selected one of the bunkers as a convenient place to produce her cubs in, and a lady had been badly injured while riding her bicycle in the main street of the town, by being knocked down and trampled on by a herd of zebras, which had stampeded right through the place.

We found that we were to complete our journey by motor lorry, a wonderful machine which was expected to carry any weight and cross any sort of country, and I am bound to say that, in spite of a few mishaps, it pretty well fulfilled its driver's expectations.

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A BAD BIT OF ROAD.

DRYING THE HEADS AND SKINS.

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At 10 o'clock next morning we proceeded to load up, watched by a crowd of interested spectators; the party all told consisted of myself, my wife, and my brother, two Somali gunbearers, twelve "boys," who were to perform the various duties of personal servants, cook, sais, and porters, and two dogs; we had also got on board our guns and baggage, and a month's provisions for the entire party, so that the chances of getting through in the day did not seem very rosy.

The boys were a cheery lot of individuals, and included members of the Kikuyu, Baganda, Waganda, and Ndorobo tribes, most of them had their front teeth filed like sharks, and we were assured that several of them were cannibals when they had the chance. Though a cheery crowd, with the exception of a huge Waganda, who constituted himself my wife's special bodyguard, and who was an extremely plucky fellow, they were not great heroes, but invariably made up for any inconspicuousness at an awkward moment by extreme volubility as soon as all danger had passed.

All went well until we left the main road for a rough trail across the veldt, when at every drift the wheels sunk to the axles, and the entire party had to get off and shove the lorry up the opposite side. All this took time, and when darkness came on at 6 o'clock we were still eight miles from our destination, and close to a farm owned by Mr. Ridley, one of the syndicate whose shoot we had taken. He very kindly put us all up for the night, and it was arranged that the lorry should go on with our boys and baggage next morning at daybreak, and that we should ride over on the ponies my brother had procured for us, after breakfast. We had arranged that the Somalis with our rifles should meet us half-way to our house in case we should get a shot on the way. This they did, and after an unsuccessful pursuit after a herd of wildebeeste, I managed to secure

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my first trophy, a hartebeeste, just before we arrived at the house.

We found our bungalo a most comfortable house, situated on the slopes of the Ichanga Hills, and in the middle of some of the best game country to be found anywhere. From the verandah the ground sloped down to the plains on which wandered vast herds of zebras, interspersed with smaller ones of wildebeeste, and Thompson's gazelle, while behind us the hills were the home of many herds of buffalo and any number of rhino. Lions roared every night within a mile of the house. One night hyenas got into our yard and dragged away one of the skins, while the best part of another was spent trying to shoot, by the light of an electric torch, a leopard, which we could hear coughing under our window.

The country on the plains was open veldt, on which at that time of the year the grass was quite short, intersected by deep dongas, or ravines, at the bottom of which were watercourses, now mostly dry. These dongas were full of dense vegetation, palms, and creepers, and were the special haunt of rhino: lions and leopards also frequented them, and as the grass and vegetation was high over our heads, special precautions were always necessary when crossing them. The plain was bordered by mimosa scrub, the home of the waterbuck, impala, and bushbuck.

On the hills behind the house the rank grass rose high over our heads, the dongas were deeper and more impassable, and huge boulders dotted the slopes of the hills. These hills and dongas were the haunt of the buffalo and roan antelope, and the dongas were full of rhino, in fact, the number of rhino was rather a nuisance, as the stupid brutes are always liable to charge without the least provocation, and in the high grass one never knew from which direction to expect them until they

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KIKUYU WARRIORS.

WILDEBEESTE'S HEAD AND SOME OF THE PORTERS.

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were at far too close quarters to be pleasant. Away on our right the snow-clad slopes of Mount Kenia were plainly visible, while on our left the Tana river flowed on to its junction with the Thika about fifteen miles away.

Altogether it would be hard to find a spot with more ideal surroundings than Ketito, as our bungalow was named, and I only hope that some day I shall see it again.

Next day we started away full of enthusiasm, and had not gone a mile from the house when we came upon three roan antelope—two bulls, and a cow. I suppose over-anxiety was the cause, anyhow, I made a horrible miss, and they departed unhurt. Shortly afterwards we had our first real piece of excitement. We were struggling up a ravine full of high grass, when suddenly the boy walking beside my wife crouched and whispered "Simba" (lion), pointing, as far as she could make out, at the bush between her and myself, I being a little in front; really the lion was about 100 yards in front of me. From my position I could not see the beast at all, and by the time I had got clear of the grass he had vanished. We tried hard to track him, but without success, and had to give him up.

The next day was much more exciting. My wife and I started at seven, leaving my brother behind with a touch of fever. Soon after starting I killed a harte-beeste with a fair head, and after going on about another half-mile my bearer touched me on the arm and whispered "Simba." Looking where he was pointing I saw, about 500 yards away, a lion and lioness sitting side by side on the edge of a donga, and quite unconscious of our presence. Leaving my wife with one of the Somalis in case of accident, I set off with my own bearer to stalk them; to do so it was necessary to go down into a donga, and directly I started I lost sight of them, until, coming to the

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bottom of the bank, my Somali touched me on the shoulder and intimated by signs that the lions were on the top. We crawled up and looked everywhere, but could see nothing, and, thinking they had gone, I rose to my feet and stepped forward. At once the lion, who had been crouching behind a bush, did the same, and we faced each other at about forty yards, the lion broadside on, but with his head turned towards me. Whether the unexpected sight of the lion at close quarters when I had decided he had gone, or my bearer's hurried "Shoot, shoot, sahib, he come," flurried me, I don't know; anyhow, I shot in a hurry, and am now left to repent at leisure. The shot went just low, he bounded high into the air with a savage snarl, and dashed across my front into the high reeds, followed without result by the other barrel of my heavy rifle and a shot from my .256, which my bearer handed me as steadily as if we had been shooting pheasants. We hunted about for him for a time, but never saw him again. We then turned back to look for his mate, of whom we had seen no sign, and I was considerably perturbed to see my wife leading the safari through the high grass of the swamp below the bank on which the lions had been sitting, and into which it was more than likely the lioness had disappeared. She had had a rather trying time of it, as though I could not see the lioness come down towards me and disappear into the swamp, she could, while she also knew, as I did not, that the lion was still close to where I had last seen him. On hearing the shot, she had seen the lion spring high into the air, but could not tell whether I had hit or missed: an anxious moment at close quarters. We then went on, and I had the rather poor consolation of killing a Thompson's gazelle at 300 yards, which made the former miss even more exasperating. Just as we were getting back to the house, and were within a few hundred yards

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of it, we suddenly saw a lion quite close to us. My brother was on the verandah, and, catching sight of it at the same time, joined me with his rifle. As we started to stalk him, he was joined by another, and also a cub three-parts grown. We tried to get on terms with them, however, they defeated us, and we did not get a shot. Even then we had not finished with the lions for that day, for while having tea on the verandah, we suddenly saw a lion, probably one of the three we had seen before lunch, in the same place again.

We started off, but could not get up to him as he was very much on the alert, and a chance shot at about 300 yards, which was without effect, was all we were able to get at him. So ended my day with the lions.

I never had another chance at one, though I saw several more. Perhaps next time I meet one I shall be able to get a little of my own back. I am bound to say at present it is rather a bitter memory.

After this we went out every day with varied fortunes. Our usual method was to rise at 5, and start at 6, when the sun rose. Then, after shooting till 10, we either rested under the trees until 4 p.m., when the heat of the day was over, or, if we happened to be near the house, came back for lunch, and went out again at 4 for a stroll in the evening. Personally, I only used my pony for getting from place to place. My wife, however, obtained most of her heads by galloping the herd down in the open, and when, as usually happened in the end, they got puzzled and halted to look round, she jumped off and got in her shot, very often with most successful results.

Game was plentiful, and I managed to secure a good many trophies. My wife also shot several hartebeeste and Thompson's gazelle, one of the former having a better head than any mentioned in Rowland Ward's book, while she also secured an uncommon trophy, a female Thompson's gazelle, which carried horns.

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We had a curious experience one night riding home in the dusk after shooting. We had left our rifles with the bearers and cantered on alone, when we saw an animal moving through the grass some distance away.

After discussing for some time what he was, we decided to ride up and see. The animal had meanwhile lain down, but, on our getting within 60 yards of him, up he got, and proved to be a remarkably fine lion. We got out our glasses to have a look at him, but he didn't appear to appreciate our inspection, and started in our direction. We waited for no more, but covered the next half-mile in record time, and saw nothing more of him.

We also had a comic experience with a rhino, which I discovered asleep one morning. He had a poor horn, and I did not want to shoot him, so my wife and I decided to take his photograph. However, he woke up at the critical moment in a most irritable mood, chased us both up trees, and then proceeded to scatter our boys in all directions, after which we thought it better to let him finish his siesta in peace.

About this time my brother had to leave us, and as I still had not shot either a buffalo or rhino, a neighbouring settler, Mr. Allsopp, very kindly offered to come over for a couple of days and help me to do so. We never got a buffalo, though we got right into the middle of a herd, which we had watched for an hour from the top of a hill, as they wandered over the valley below. They consisted of eighteen cows and calves, and only two bulls, and though we got within 50 yards of some of them, we could not distinguish either of the latter owing to the height of the grass and the dim light of the donga into which they had wandered for their midday sleep. Buffalo cows in British East Africa are, of course, strictly prohibited.

A rhino I did manage to get, but was again unlucky, as after following a cow with a good horn in long grass

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HIGH GRASS AND JUNGLE.

DEATH OF THE RHINO.

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for some time, she suddenly charged us for a distance of about 100 yards. My shot must have gone low, for when after hearing the bullet tell, and seeing her turn and gallop off, we went down expecting to find a blood trail, we found instead a youngster, which must have been running alongside, and whose presence was quite unsuspected by either of us, lying dead. Directly afterwards her mate nearly brought us to grief, as, never thinking for a moment that anything else could be in the neighbourhood after all the disturbance, we suddenly met him at close quarters as we were climbing the hill within 100 yards of where we had all sat down and had lunch beside the body of his murdered youngster. We were climbing in single file up a narrow game track, when I suddenly caught sight of him, just in front of and above us, sniffing the wind. We did not dare even to whisper for our rifles, and could only stand and stretch out our hands behind us for them to be passed up. It was a nasty moment, not made any better when the first weapon to arrive turned out to be my wife's 20-bore shot gun, followed by my .250 with soft bullets. However, the next was Allsopp's .450, and he dropped the old fellow dead at twenty-three paces without waiting for any further developments. He had only a poor horn, but must have weighed a good three ton, and we were only thankful that he didn't roll down the hill on to us when he dropped.

Altogether it was a month that neither of us will ever forget, and we both fully intend to go back some day and try our luck once more.

I am not going to give the usual dissertation on what is the best rifle to use or which methods are the best for anyone undertaking an expedition; as for one thing I have not enough experience to presume to offer advice, and for another this article has already taken up far more space than I intended to.

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Our total bag for the month we spent at Ketito included:—

Waterbuck.	Thompson's Gazelle.
Chandler's Reedbuck.	Oribi.
Roan.	Warthog.
Wildebeeste.	Rhino.
Coke's Hartebeeste.	Zebra.
Impala.	Jackal.

Besides these we saw numbers of giraffe, which were protected in our district, also ostrich (protected everywhere), bushbuck, steynbuck, duyker, and dik-dik, also a troop of the beautiful black and white Colobus monkey, our efforts to secure one of which were frustrated by an unexpected rhino. Altogether we both felt when the day came to leave that our expedition had been a complete success, and we are looking forward hopefully to seeing Nairobi again before many years have passed.

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THE ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 1912.

Performances of the Regiment—Prize Winners Only.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA CUP.

Series (a). At Home. (29 Prizes).

	Order of Merit	Score H. P. S. 640	Prize
*2nd Battalion (No. 1)	Winners	472	The Challenge Cup, Medals and £50
1st Battalion (No. 1)	6th	443	£2
1st Battalion (No. 2)	22nd	391	£2
2nd Battalion (No. 2)	23rd	383	£2

Won by 14 points. 1st Battalion (No. 3) were 34th, 6 points behind the last prize-winner.

* Winners at Home, 1910, 1911, and Abroad, 1909.

The names and scores of the winning team are given below:—

Officer Commanding Battalion—Lieut.-Col. E. Pearce Serocold.
Fired at Hythe, 9th October, 1912, with the S.M.L.E. Rifle.
Captain of the Team—Lieut. Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton.

H. P. S.	300 yds. 20	500 yds. 40	600 yds. 20	Total 80
*Rifleman J. Pearson	20	34	14	68
Col.-Sergt. F. Walton	20	35	12	67
Rifleman W. Leach	12	34	16	62
Corporal W. Jagger	20	24	13	57
L.-Sergt. T. Davenport	16	25	15	56
L.-Sergt. M. Williams	16	27	12	55
L.-Corporal. T. Saggers	12	27	16	55
Col.-Sergt. E. Saunders	8	29	15	52
Totals	124	235	113	472

* Tied third highest score in the match.

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Series (b). Abroad. (29 Prizes).

	Order of Merit H. P. S.	Score 640	Prize
Winners' Score		480	—
4th Battalion . . .	2nd	477	£20

The 3rd Battalion were 40th.

L.-Corpl. H. Hackney, 4th Battalion, made the third highest score in the match, 71.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.

(9 Prizes.)

	Order of Merit H. P. S.	Score 640	Prize
Winners' Score		441	—
Depôt K.R.R.C. . . .	8th	371	£2

THE HOPTON CUP.

Series (a). At Home. (10 Prizes).

	Order of Merit H. P. S.	Score 800	Prize
Winners' Score		528	—
1st Battalion . . .	7th	300	£5
2nd Battalion . . .	10th	252	£5

Series (b). Abroad. (15 Prizes).

	Order of Merit H. P. S.	Score 800	Prize
Winners' Score		548	—
4th Battalion . . .	12th	364	£5

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS CUP.

(30 Prizes.)

	Order of Merit H. P. S.	Score 480	Prize
Winners' Score		380	—
1st Battalion (No. 2) . .	2nd	366	£10
1st Battalion (No. 1) . .	9th	353	£2
2nd Battalion . . .	19th	345	£2

Rifleman N. Sneczum, 1st Battalion, made the second highest score in the match, 55.

This is the first time this Cup has been confined to Regiments serving at home. In the last eleven years it has been won eight times by Regiments serving abroad.

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THE COMPANY MATCH.

Series (a). At Home. (78 Prizes).

Company	Battalion	Order of Merit	Score	Prize
		H. P. S.	640	
B	First	Winners	433	The Challenge Shield, Badges and £10
D	First	3rd	415	£6
E	First	4th	407	£4
*H	First	8th	397	£2
D	Second	10th	394	£2
G	Second	11th	390	£2
C	First	14th	377	£2
†F	First	20th	369	£2
‡H	Second	25th	367	£2
C	Second	27th	364	£2
A	Second	33rd	358	£2
F	Second	34th	356	£2
G	First	35th	355	£2
A	First	51st	342	£2
E	Second	69th	325	£2

* Winners, 1910. † Winners, 1909. ‡ Winners, 1911.

From the above it will be seen that the 1st Battalion had every Company in the prize list and the 2nd Battalion seven. There were 888 entries.

The names and scores of the winning team are given below:—

Officer Commanding Company—Captain G. Culme Seymour.
Fired at Ash, 2nd November, 1912, with the S.M.L.E. Rifle.
Captain of the Team—2nd Lieut. A. H. Brocklehurst.

	H. P. S.	600 yds. 20	500 yds. 40	300 yds. 20	Total 80
Rifleman W. Birch		16	28	20	64
L.-Corpl. S. Lucas		17	35	12	64
Corpl. E. Dallow		14	27	20	61
Rifleman R. Robinson		13	26	20	59
Rifleman A. Boothman		12	27	16	55
Corpl. A. Cawte		14	23	16	53
L.-Corpl. J. Collisten		15	23	8	46
Bugler F. Callaway		10	13	8	31
Totals		111	202	120	433

Rifleman W. Leach, G Company, 2nd Battalion, made the highest score in the match, 71.

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Series (b). Abroad. (85 Prizes).

Company	Battalion	Order of Merit	Score	Prize
		H. P. S.	640	
	Winners' Score		450	—
D	Third	3rd	414	£6
F	Third	8th	406	£2
E	Third	11th	397	£2
D	Fourth	14th	388	£2
C	Fourth	22nd	380	£2
H	Third	29th	376	£2
G	Third	39th	368	£2
A	Fourth	41st	367	£2
C	Third	68th	350	£2

THE HENRY WHITEHEAD CUP.

(23 Prizes.)

	Order of Merit	Score	Prize
	H. P. S.	2000	
Winners' Score		1658	—
*4th Battalion	8th	1611	£5
†2nd Battalion	16th	1579	£5

* Winners, 1908, 1910. † Highest Infantry Battalion at Home.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CUP.

(Revolver.)

Won by the 3rd Battalion.

Prize, the Challenge Cup and £12.

The names and scores of the winning team are given below:—

Officer Commanding Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel C. Gosling.
Fired at Dagshai, 4th August, 1912.
Captain of the Team—Lieut. G. M. Atkinson.

	H. P. S.	20 yards 30	30	30	30	Total 120
*Sergeant H. Yates		30	27	30	30	117
Sergeant M. Plomer		26	29	30	30	115
2nd Lieut. J. E. M. Mellor		25	26	30	30	111
Lieut. G. M. Atkinson		26	27	25	30	108
Sergt.-Major H. J. Johnson		25	19	30	30	104
Sergeant J. Horton		25	18	25	30	98
Totals		157	146	170	180	653

Won by 15 points.

* Second highest score in the match.

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THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Home.

In Class 1 Lieut. W. S. Knox-Gore, 1st Battalion, was fourteenth with 122; Col.-Sergt. F. Walton, 2nd Battalion, sixteenth, 121. H.P.S. 200.

In Class 2 Corporal F. Burgess, 1st Battalion, was nineteenth with a score of 107.

In Class 3 C.-S.-I.-M. H. Whitley, Depôt, K.R.R.C., was third with 142.

In the Revolver Thirty Match Lieut. R. H. Willan was ninth with a score of 245 out of 336, the winner's score being 266.

For the above Inter-Regimental Team Matches there were offered ten Challenge Cups (counting Shields as Cups), and £1,101 of prize money, out of which the Regiment won three Cups and £195.

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THE 63rd HALIFAX RIFLES.

To show that our Affiliated Battalion, the 63rd Halifax Rifles, are in no way behind their parent Regiment in musketry efficiency, the following record of the performances and scores of the members of the Regiment is published for the interest of all riflemen.

The results were obtained at the 50th Anniversary of *The Nova Scotia Provincial Rifle Association*, shot at the Bedford Rifle Range, on August 11th, 1913, and is an extraordinary record of the many prizes won by the Regiment.

1.—TYRO MATCHES.

57 Prizes. $151.00.

The 63rd had three Tyros win places—Rifleman R. Nickerson, who tied for first place, Corporal B. Taylor, and Rifleman A. R. Lawrence.

Total Winnings, $13.33.

2.—THE NOVA SCOTIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE GOLD MEDAL.

129 Prizes. $360.00.

First—Rifleman Carl Bennett, 63rd Regiment, Medal and	$15.00
Second—Lieutenant H. J. Steck, 63rd Regiment...	$12.00
Eleven other members of the Regiment secured places, winning	$33.00

3.—THE BANKERS' CUP.

129 Prizes. $360.00.

Fourth—Rifleman J. Roche	$8.00
Fourteen other members of the Regiment won places, winning	$37.00

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4.—BROWN MATCH.

129 Prizes. $360.00.

First—Rifleman Carl Bennett, 63rd Regiment, Cup and	$15.00
Fourth—Rifleman J. Roche	$8.00
Thirteen other members of the 63rd Regiment won places, winning	$34.00

5.—BORDEN MATCH.

129 Prizes. $360.00.

Seventh—Rifleman Carl Bennett	$5.00
Sixteen other members, 63rd Regiment, won places, winning	$43.00

6.—BATTALION MATCH.

Ten officers or men. Cup and six Prizes. $150.00.

Third—63rd Regiment (First Team)	$25.00
Sixth—63rd Regiment (Second Team)	$15.00

7.—LADIES' PRIZE COMPETITION.

Seventh—Corporal Doane, 63rd Regiment.

Eight other members, 63rd Regiment, won Prizes.

8.—THE MERCHANTS OF HALIFAX CUP.

(a) 118 Prizes. $581.00.

(This is the most coveted trophy of the shoot, and is shot for in two stages:—1st Stage—200, 500, and 600 yards; 2nd Stage—800, 900, and 1000 yards.)

Second—Captain H. F. Adams, 63rd Regiment ...	$25.00
Third—Lieutenant H. J. Steck, 63rd Regiment ...	$20.00
Fifteen other members, 63rd Regiment, won places, winning	$62.00

It was confidently expected that either Captain Adams or Lieutenant Steck would win first place. An inner would have given either the match, but Captain Adams made a miss, and Lieutenant Steck an inner on the wrong target, thus finishing second and third respectively.

(b) Sam Slick Rifle Club Cup for highest score in First Stage Merchants' Cup.

Won by Corporal G. Hankey, 63rd Regiment.

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4.—BROWN MATCH.

129 Prizes. $360.00.

First—Rifleman Carl Bennett, 63rd Regiment, Cup and	**$15.00**
Fourth—Rifleman J. Roche	**$8.00**
Thirteen other members of the 63rd Regiment won places, winning	**$34.00**

5.—BORDEN MATCH.

129 Prizes. $360.00.

Seventh—Rifleman Carl Bennett	**$5.00**
Sixteen other members, 63rd Regiment, won places, winning	**$43.00**

6.—BATTALION MATCH.

Ten officers or men. Cup and six Prizes. $150.00.

Third—63rd Regiment (First Team)	**$25.00**
Sixth—63rd Regiment (Second Team)	**$15.00**

7.—LADIES' PRIZE COMPETITION.

Seventh—Corporal Doane, 63rd Regiment.

Eight other members, 63rd Regiment, won Prizes.

8.—THE MERCHANTS OF HALIFAX CUP.

(a) 113 Prizes. $531.00.

(This is the most coveted trophy of the shoot, and is shot for in two stages:—1st Stage—200, 500, and 600 yards; 2nd Stage—800, 900, and 1000 yards.)

Second—Captain H. F. Adams, 63rd Regiment ...	**$25.00**
Third—Lieutenant H. J. Steck, 63rd Regiment ...	**$20.00**
Fifteen other members, 63rd Regiment, won places, winning	**$62.00**

It was confidently expected that either Captain Adams or Lieutenant Steck would win first place. An inner would have given either the match, but Captain Adams made a miss, and Lieutenant Steck an inner on the wrong target, thus finishing second and third respectively.

(b) Sam Slick Rifle Club Cup for highest score in First Stage Merchants' Cup.

Won by Corporal G. Hankey, 63rd Regiment.

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9.—LAURIE BUGLE MATCH.

Sections of five N.C.O.'s and men.

Won by D Company, 63rd Regiment (Capt. Adams).

10.—THE IRVING MATCH.

Skirmishing Snap Shooting Competition.

Teams of five N.C.O.'s and men, Staff-Sergeants excluded.

Won by 63rd Regiment, C Company, Cup and ... $15.00

Fourth place—H Company, 63rd Regiment.

Fifth place—D Company, 63rd Regiment.

11.—TYRO AGGREGATE.

GENERAL DRURY CUP.

Highest aggregate at 200, 500, and 600 yards in following matches—Tyro, N.S.R.A. Medal, Bankers, Brown, and Merchants:—

Won by Rifleman R. Nickerson, 63rd Regiment.

12.—GRAND AGGREGATE.

Three Prizes.

Highest aggregate in N.S.R.A. Medal, Bankers, Brown, Borden, and First Stage Merchants:—

Won by Rifleman Carl Bennett, 63rd Regiment.

Second—Lieutenant H. J. Steck, 63rd Regiment.

Rifleman J. Roche, 63rd Regiment, tied for third place.

13.—SPECIAL AGGREGATE.

Two Medals.

Presented by His Excellency the Governor-General. Highest aggregate at 600, 800, and 900 yards in the Bankers, Brown, Borden, and First Stage of Merchants:—

First—Rifleman Carl Bennett, 63rd Regiment.

Second—Rifleman J. Roche, 63rd Regiment.

14.—THE "HERALD AND MAIL" SHIELD.

Emblematic of the Rifle Championship of the Province of Nova Scotia.

To be awarded the winner of the Grand Aggregate:—

Won by Rifleman Carl Bennett, 63rd Regiment.

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15.—THE "CHRONICLE AND ECHO" AGGREGATE TROPHY.

Emblematic of the Rifle Team Championship of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Open to teams of five men. To be awarded to the team having the highest total in Grand Aggregate:—

Won by First Team, 63rd Regiment	...	**1520 points.**
Second—Second Team, 63rd Regiment	...	**1518 „**

16.—MEMBERS' CUP.

Teams of ten officers, N.C.O.'s and men; 200, 500, and 600 yards; to be shot concurrently with First Stage Merchants:—

Won by 63rd Regiment ... ... 951 points

TEAM AND SCORES.

Lieutenant H. J. Steck	... ...	**100 points**
Captain H. F. Adams	... ...	**98 „**
Rifleman Carl Bennett	... ...	**98 „**
Rifleman R. Nickerson	... ...	**97 „**
Sergeant I. J. Faulkner	... ...	**97 „**
Rifleman W. E. Doane	... ...	**95 „**
Rifleman J. Roche	... ...	**94 „**
Rifleman Jones	... ...	**91 „**
Rifleman P. Power	... ...	**91 „**
Lieutenant E. Ricketts	... ...	**90 „**

17.—DOMINION TEAM.

Team to attend Dominion R.A. Meet, 1913.

Highest fifteen in Grand Aggregate.

First, Second, Fourth, and two other places won by 63rd Regiment.

NAMES.

Rifleman C. Bennett.	**Rifleman W. E. Doane.**
Lieutenant H. J. Steck.	**Captain H. F. Adams.**
Rifleman J. Roche.	**Q.-M.-S. Longueil, 1st waiting man.**

18.—EXTRA SERIES MATCHES.

Members of the 63rd Regiment won $26.15

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19.—EXTRA SERIES AGGREGATE.

Aggregate of the best scores at 500, 600, 800, and 900 yards:—

First—Lieutenant H. J. Steck, 63rd Regiment	...	**$5.00**
Second—Q.-M.-S. Longueil, 63rd Regiment	...	**$4.00**
Third—Captain H. F. Adams, 63rd Regiment	...	**$3.00**

It will be seen from the above that a phenomenal record was made at this Meeting by Rifleman Carl Bennett, 18 years of age, who joined the 63rd Regiment after an equally successful career as a Cadet in the Halifax Academy Cadet Corps. His name has been recommended for a commission in the Regiment.

Bennett's successes include:—

1.—The N.S.R.A. Gold Medal.
2.—First place in the Brown Match.
3.—High places in the Borden, Bankers, and Merchants' Matches.
4.—Shot in First Team of the Battalion Match.
5.—Shot in the Team that won the Irving Trophy in the skirmishing match and the *Chronicle and Echo* Trophy.
6.—Won Special Aggregate.
7.—Won Grand Aggregate with a record score.
8.—Won highest place on the Ottawa Team.
9.—Won the *Herald and Mail* Shield for Grand Aggregate.

The following members of the Regiment competed in the Dominion Rifle Association Matches at Ottawa this year:—

Captain H. F. Adams.
Lieutenant H. J. Steck.
Q.-M.-S. R. Longueil.
Lieutenant Care, lately gazetted officer.
Lieutenant J. Roche, lately gazetted officer.
Corporal W. Doane.
Rifleman W. Ahearn.
Rifleman R. Nickerson.

Lieutenant Bennett won a place on the Canadian Bisley Team for 1914, and the last five mentioned above carried off the "Carou Cup" in a match open to teams of five Tyros from any Corps.

The Regiment also won a Cup for fifth place in the Canadian Military Rifle League Series.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the "Celer et Audax" Club took place at the Whitehall Rooms on June 6th. The number of officers attending the dinner did not quite establish a record, 130 being present. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell took the chair, supported by Major-General Sir Cromer Ashburnham, Major-General Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton.

The band of the 2nd Battalion played an excellent selection of music during dinner, and at its conclusion Lord GRENFELL rose and proposed the toast of "HIS MAJESTY THE KING," which was drunk with the usual honours. The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to propose the toast of "HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY." The toast having been drunk, Lord GRENFELL announced that a telegram had just been received from His Majesty the King graciously expressing his good wishes to the members of the "Celer et Audax" Club, and saying how pleased he was at the efficient appearance of the 2nd Battalion which he had had the pleasure of inspecting that day.

Lord GRENFELL having complimented the 1st and 2nd Battalions on their many successes during the past twelve months, more especially their fine musketry record, proceeded to congratulate Major-General Stuart Wortley and Major-General Morland on their recent promotion to the rank of Major-General, which was well earned and richly deserved. The Field-Marshal concluded his speech by proposing the health of the "PAST OFFICERS," coupled with the name of Major J. Hope, M.P., who being the only Member of Parliament present, was best fitted to reply.

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Major HOPE then returned thanks for the Past Officers, and concluded his remarks by expressing his fervent hope that the subject of Universal Service would soon be made a non-party question.

Lieut.-Colonel NORTHEY then rose to reply for the Present Officers, and in a graceful speech remarked what pleasure it gave to the present officers to think that they were maintaining that high standard of efficiency which had been set by their predecessors, a standard, the attainment of which had been facilitated by the uniformity of training and custom which now prevailed in all four Battalions.

Major-General Sir WYKEHAM LEIGH PEMBERTON then proposed the health of "THE CHAIRMAN," and hoped his old comrade would live to preside at many more such gatherings of the "Celer et Audax" Club.

Field-Marshal Lord GRENFELL having responded, the speeches of the evening came to a conclusion, and the members past and present of the Regiment had an opportunity of renewing old friendships and greetings with brother officers, which is the chief charm of the Annual Regimental Dinner.

The following officers were present:—

Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., in the chair.

Major-General Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Major-General Astley Terry, Major-General R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B., Major-General Hon. E. J. Montagu Stuart Wortley, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Major-General Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Major-General T. L. N. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., Major-General W. Pitcairn Campbell, C.B., Brigadier-General C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., Brigadier-General H. R. Mends, Brigadier-General R. C. A. Bewicke Copley, C.B.

Colonels H. B. MacCall, C.B., G. L. M'L. Farmer, E. W. Herbert, C.B., Walpole S. Kays, R. S. Oxley, C. Gordon

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Clark, J. H. Tyler, C. S. Chaplain, Hon. K. Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh, H. Walpole, Hon. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, E. Pearce Serocold, C. J. Markham, G. Astell, E. Northey, J. Hope Edwards, R. Byron, D.S.O., Sir Guy Campbell, Hon. J. R. Brownlow, E. Rhodes.

Majors F. B. N. Dickenson, C. Wilson, D.S.O., J. A. Hope, M.P., H. R. Addington, G. Baynes, H. W. Briscoe, U. O. Thynne, D.S.O., A. Carlisle, J. Curteis, J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., J. W. Dwane, W. H. L. Allgood, G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., L. F. Philips, A. W. Hicks Beach, W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O., G. A. Armytage, J. Watson, H. C. R. Green, H. F. F. B. Foljambe, G. C. Shakerley, D.S.O., H. Wake, D.S.O.

Captains R. H. Beaumont, H. Newton, H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., R. Abadie, L. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., G. H. Martin, M. L. Porter, J. Seymour Mellor, G. Makins, M.V.O., Hon. A. H. F. Harris, F. Travers, E. G. St. Aubyn, C. F. Hawley, A. C. Oppenheim, A. F. Fife, B. Seymour, W. P. Lynes, Lewis Butler, C. Herbert Stepney, H. A. Vernon, C. Seymour, F. G. Willan, H. B. Kennedy, E. B. Denison, G. Culme Seymour, F. L. Pardoe, A. D. Legard, H. W. M. Watson, C. G. Fryer, A. J. Paine, A. J. Hunter, G. B. MacQueen, A. R. Leith, G. K. Priaulx, J. Heseltine, G. Acland-Troyte, G. J. Jackson.

Lieutenants H. O. Curtis, S. H. Ferrand, W. L. Clinton, P. G. Chaworth Musters, J. E. M. Mellor, E. D. Shafto, A. D. Thursby, A. C. P. Butler, A. M. Wakefield Saunders, R. H. Willan, J. E. Pleydell-Bouverie, G. C. Campbell, N. Macdonald-Moreton, W. J. Davis, R. H. Woods, W. Saunders Knox Gore, E. J. W. Burke, G. V. H. Gough, A. L. Bonham-Carter, H. C. M. Porter, H.H. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, K.C.V.O., C. G. Clowes, R. Banon, G. Walmsley, A. H. Brocklehurst, J. S. Alston, P. Barker, P. G. Chevenex Trench, Esq., F. Brooke, Esq., Sir C. Champion de Crespigny, Bart., F. W. B. Cripps, Esq., R. J. H. Purcell, Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton, Hon. W. Eden, G. Rodic Thompson, L. G. Moore, R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, P. J. Currie, B. W. Jackson, G. R. Dubs, M. F. Blake, D. J. Mitchell.

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THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

THE seventh annual dinner of the Veterans' Association took place on March 1st, at the Headquarters of the Queen Victoria's Rifles, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, London. As on previous occasions, the hall was brightly set off with flags and trophies of arms; the dinner was cooked by the Regimental staff, several of the Territorials most kindly gave their services as waiters, and the band played selections during dinner and afterwards. As on each occasion since the death of Sir Redvers Buller, the chair was taken by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. The following are the names of those who were present:—

Major-General Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. Astley Terry, Major-Gen. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B., Major-General W. Pitcairn Campbell, C.B., Major-General T. L. N. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., Colonel N. Willoughby Wallace, C.M.G., Colonel E. W. Herbert, C.B., Colonel W. S. Kays, Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., Colonel R. S. Oxley, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. M.'L. Farmer, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Thurlow, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Colonel E. Northey, Lieut.-Colonel E. Pearce Serocold, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. J. Sackville-West, Sir C. C. de Crespigny, Bart., Major L. F. Phillips, Major A. Carlisle, Major G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., Major A. Wynn, Major W. Holmes, Major T. O'Shea, Major J. W. Dwane, Major G. A. Armytage, Major G. S. Baynes, Captain W. Dixon, Captain J. P. E. Gilmour, Captain G. Makins, M.V.O., Captain C. F. Hawley, Captain G. H. Barnett, Captain W. Judge, Captain S. Stallard, Captain F. G. Willan, Captain C. A. Howard, Mr. Horace J. Nevill, Mr. G. C. Campbell.

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Sergt.-Major R. J. Aldous, Sergt.-Major H. W. Applin, Col.-Sergeant H. Austin, Col.-Sergeant J. Allen, Col.-Sergeant A. Ash, Col.-Sergeant A. Andrews, Col.-Sergeant J. Allen, Sergeant B. W. Allen, Sergeant H. Ayres, Band Corporal G. Ayres, Corporal F. H. Alder, Rifleman S. Adams, Rifleman J. Atkinson, Rifleman Joe Austin, Rifleman A. Austin, Rifleman E. Allen, Rifleman W. Ashley, Rifleman Attwood.

Sergt.-Major J. R. Barnes, Sergt.-Major F. Billingham, Sergt.-Major J. Bray, Sergt.-Major H. Bird, Sergt.-Major F. J. Brampton, Sergt.-Major J. Brock, Q.-M.-Sergeant A. G. Bloomfield, Col.-Sergeant B. Blake, Col.-Sergeant G. Bulman, Col.-Sergeant W. Berkeley, Sergeant W. Brown, Sergeant W. W. Blackburn, Corporal W. Byrne, Corporal B. Benge, Rifleman P. Burke, Rifleman J. Bromley, Rifleman F. Bamwrick, Rifleman G. Burden, Rifleman H. Baylin, Rifleman J. E. Boyce, Rifleman W. Brockwell, Rifleman W. J. Blackmore, Rifleman F. Barber, Rifleman F. Butler.

Sergt.-Major J. Collister, Sergt.-Major E. C. Clague, Col.-Sergeant G. Crooke, Col.-Sergeant F. Curtis, Col.-Sergeant A. A. Clarke, Col.-Sergeant G. Cecil, Col.-Sergeant J. Clarke, Col.-Sergeant F. Croft, Corporal J. Collister, Corporal W. Clemans, Rifleman Cashman, Rifleman G. J. Cordery, Rifleman A. C. Copling, Rifleman J. Crawley, Rifleman J. Carrott, Rifleman F. W. Clarke.

Col.-Sergeant J. Dempster, Col.-Sergeant V. Dempster, Sergt.-Master-Tailor H. B. Day, Sergeant Geo. Draper, Rifleman C. E. Dawson, Rifleman T. G. Day, Rifleman R. Debnam.

Col.-Sergeant C. H. Edwards, Bugler G. C. Edwards, Bugler J. W. Eagle, Rifleman W. Ernstring, Rifleman W. Enright, Rifleman W. Ellbrow, Rifleman A. Ebden, Rifleman G. Eagle.

Sergt.-Major C. Farmer, Col.-Sergeant R. Ferns, Col.-Sergeant George Frier, Col.-Sergeant F. A. Freeman, Sergeant John Flynn, Sergeant H. Foord, Sergeant W. Farrall, Sergeant A. G. Froom, Sergeant A. J. Frostick, Rifleman F. Fletcher, Rifleman J. Foxwell, Rifleman W. Finch, Rifleman A. Fuller, Rifleman H. Froud, Rifleman W. Franks, Rifleman J. Fuller.

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Sergt.-Major A. Greenslade, Sergeant J. Gillham, L.-Corpl. W. Goodwin, Rifleman J. Gibson, Rifleman H. Grant, Rifleman J. Green, Rifleman J. Griggs.

Q.-M.-Sergeant G. W. Hosegood, Col.-Sergeant H. H. Horlock, Col.-Sergeant H. Heath, Band-Sergeant W. Healy, Corporal R. E. Hing, Corporal R. Holland, Rifleman R. Healey, Rifleman Houghton, Rifleman W. Hing, Rifleman W. Hall, Rifleman G. Hale, Rifleman F. Harper.

Col.-Sergeant J. Jackaman, Col.-Sergeant E. Jacob, Col.-Sergeant F. W. Jackman, Q.-M.-Sergeant J. Jackson, Sergeant F. James, Rifleman G. Jones.

Sergt.-Major J. H. Kelly, Sergt.-Major R. J. Kensdale, Q.-M.-Sergeant A. Kensdale, Q.-M.-Sergeant G. Knaggs, Staff-Sergeant J. K. Kemp, Col.-Sergeant W. Keevill, Col.-Sergeant F. King.

Conductor A. Lucking, Sergt.-Major J. M. Loughlin, Col.-Sergeant R. H. Legg, Col.-Sergeant C. F. Latter, Col.-Sergeant F. Langley, Rifleman W. H. Lunning, Rifleman R. F. Linfoot.

Sergt.-Major C. R. Mitchell, Sergt.-Major C. Mepham, Sergt.-Major J. Mitchell, Col.-Sergeant M. J. Moriarty, Col.-Sergeant J. Morris, Col.-Sergeant W. H. Marsden, Col.-Sergeant H. Moulsher, Rifleman C. G. R. Marriott, Rifleman G. May, Rifleman J. Maynard, Rifleman H. McCorry, Rifleman H. Millin, Rifleman W. Mullins, Rifleman J. A. Mingay, Rifleman R. McMillan, Rifleman J. Mortimer, Rifleman J. Martin, Rifleman G. F. Mortimer.

Col.-Sergeant F. Nixon, Sergeant J. Noel, L.-Corporal-Bugler P. Neill, Rifleman G. Norley.

Col.-Sergeant J. Owen, Rifleman L. O'Shea.

Q.-M.-Sergeant B. Parker, Col.-Sergeant J. Price, Sergt.-Instructor-Musketry L. Pratley, Corporal J. A. Parkin, Rifleman W. Parish, Rifleman J. W. Polson, Rifleman F. G. Pryor, Rifleman Jno. Palmer, Rifleman W. Page, Rifleman J. T. Pocock, Rifleman J. Phillips, Bandsman A. Pallister.

Sergt.-Major G. H. Rushworth, Col.-Sergeant C. J. Rush, Col.-Sergeant J. Roberts, Sergeant H. Rothwell, Sergeant-Bugler J. Russell, Rifleman T. Rivett, Rifleman A. E. Rawles, Rifleman W. H. W. Robertson, Bandsman A. Roberts.

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Sergt.-Major J. Symons, Col.-Sergeant J. Sparrow, Col.-Sergeant T. Staines, Band-Sergeant W. R. Somerton, Sergeant Sheriff, Sergeant J. W. C. Strange, Sergeant W. Sargood, Corporal T. Shaw, Corporal G. E. Styles, Bandsman T. Stanley, Bugler W. Shehan, Bugler E. Samuels, Rifleman C. J. Schroder, Rifleman H. Saville, Rifleman T. Skinner.

Q.-M.-Sergeant W. Trehearn, Sergeant T. Turvey, Corporal W. Taylor, Corporal F. Thomas, Rifleman R. H. Tomlinson, Rifleman J. W. Thomas, Rifleman W. H. Thair.

Sergt.-Major W. Walter, Q.-M.-Sergeant J. T. Woodford, Col.-Sergeant A. Waller, Col.-Sergeant Geo. Wright, Col.-Sergeant G. W. Willis, Col.-Sergeant T. R. Wallace, Sergeant-Bugler J. Williams, Sergeant T. C. Warry, Sergeant O. Williams, Corporal R. Ward, Corporal E. C. Warner, Corporal E. J. Williamson, Rifleman J. Wallington, Rifleman A. Winehouse, Rifleman Wilson.

Rifleman H. Yates.

The gallant veterans having enjoyed a most excellent dinner, the CHAIRMAN, addressing the company as "Comrades of the 60th Rifles," said the first toast he had to give them was naturally that of "HIS MAJESTY THE KING," and he thought it meant a great deal more to them than perhaps many of the community, the King being their Colonel-in-Chief, and always having shown the greatest possible interest in the Regiment. They were sending to the King the following telegram:

"The Equerry on Duty, Buckingham Palace:

"250 Veterans of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, at their annual dinner, at 56, Davies Street, send their respectful and loyal duty to His Majesty, their Colonel-in-Chief."

The toast was received with the National Anthem and hearty cheering.

Later in the evening the following reply telegram from His Majesty, addressed to Lord Grenfell, was read amid renewed cheering on the part of the company:—

"Please assure the Veterans of the King's Royal Rifle Corps how much I appreciate their kind and loyal sentiments

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to which their telegram gives expression. I hope all will spend a happy evening together.—GEORGE, R.I."

It was noticeable that a great number of the men wore the badge of the National Reserve. Sixteen Chelsea pensioners, old members of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, occupied positions of honour at the central cross table.

The CHAIRMAN said it was next his duty to present the toast of "THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION." They might congratulate themselves on that being the seventh annual gathering, and they had held most of them in that hall. The Veterans' Association, he was glad to say, was in a flourishing condition, and this year Major-General Fetherstonhaugh had undertaken the Chairmanship of the Committee. He (Lord Grenfell) was certain they all felt that that would at any rate ensure success. On the part of himself and the officers present—and some of them of long service, such as General Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, General Sir Edward Hutton, General Terry, General Fetherstonhaugh, Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, and General Pitcairn Campbell—he wished the Association continued prosperity. It must be of great interest both to old Riflemen and to those now serving that he was able to give a very satisfactory account of what was going on in the Regiment. He had a few names he should like to mention to them of men of the 60th who had performed very gallant deeds during the past year. The first he should like to mention was that of Captain Deedes, who had organised during the Turkish War a cholera camp outside the Chatalja Lines; he (Lord Grenfell) happened to be on the Council of the Red Cross Society, and they had had a most flattering account of the work done, and of the gallant manner in which Captain Deedes had tackled the very difficult problem of a cholera camp among Turks; Corporal E. B. Madden had received the

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award of the Royal Life Saving Society for showing great presence of mind and great bravery in saving the life of a child from a burning house; Rifleman John Starchfield most gallantly seized and attempted to disarm the murderer who shot several people at an hotel in Tottenham Court Road: Starchfield himself was shot in the abdomen, and was afterwards awarded by the Judge £50, under an old Act of George IV, as a reward for his most gallant conduct; Rifleman Riddell was awarded the Royal Humane Society's certificate for saving life. He had a long list of the various prizes which the different Battalions of the Regiment had won in musketry during the past year; he would not go through them all, but the last performance, which they had only heard of that evening, was a very satisfactory one, namely, that the 2nd Battalion had again won the Queen Victoria Cup (at home), making the fourth consecutive success of the Regiment at home in this competition, and the 4th Battalion were second (abroad), missing the Cup by three points. The Duke of Connaught's Cup had been won by the 3rd Battalion, and the Inter-Company Challenge Shield by the 1st Battalion, which Battalion had all eight Companies in the Prize List, a very fine record. It might interest the veterans to know that there were now serving in the Regiment three recipients of the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, and there were no less than fifty recipients of Long Service and Good Conduct medals. The National Reserve was now assuming very large proportions. The example of these old soldiers, who in the hour of their country's need were prepared to answer the call to arms, was most praiseworthy. He (Lord Grenfell) had the honour of being on the Committee of the War Office which, under certain circumstances, advised the Secretary for War, and from every part of England they heard that large numbers of men

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were joining, and the Government had now acceded to the request of the Committee, and instead of giving, as they used to, the large sum of one shilling per man, they had raised the amount per annum in a certain class to 11*s.* per man, and in the class for home defence to 6*s.* per man. This would help County Associations in the organisation of the Force, and would assist the efforts made to raise an efficient National Reserve. Two officers of the Regiment, Captain St. Aubyn and Captain Scratchley had formed a Company, which, on the score of expense, it had been found necessary to confine to Riflemen residing in the City of London; he hoped there would now be an extension, and perhaps they might have two or three Companies of Riflemen prepared in case of national emergency to come forward for the defence of our shores. He appealed to his old friends, the Veterans, to lose no chance of getting a likely recruit, to assist them in the National Reserve, and still more so for the Regiment itself. He should like them to tell young fellows how much better off they would be in a Regiment like that, than perhaps, engaged in some inferior work in London or in other places. He hoped that each one of them would kindly assist by becoming in a small way a recruiting sergeant for the fine old Regiment in which they had served so long, and which had shown such gallantry and such determination for good. He was sure they all enjoyed meeting old comrades, and more especially seeing their old officers again. It was a deep and lasting pleasure to the officers to see the old comrades who served with them years and years ago, meeting all together on that festive occasion. He hoped the Association would increase and multiply, and that at the dinner next year they should not only have the number they had that evening, but even more. They had two Battalions abroad, but it might interest them to know that they had present that evening representa-

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tives of every Battalion in the 60th Rifles, and also from the Depôt and the Sub-Depôt. He coupled with the toast the name of Sergeant-Major Symons.

The toast was received with three hearty cheers, the band playing a few bars from the two Rifle marches.

Sergeant-Major SYMONS, in responding, addressed the general company as "Comrades," and said that in doing so he meant real comrades, men who had marched shoulder to shoulder, and were ready to share the last bit of 'bacca and the last pint. Friendship and comradeship was one thing in the Army, but another thing outside. He had served the best years of his life in that grand old Regiment, but he would willingly "go through the mill" again. At their dinner last year General Pemberton told them he would give all he possessed to be a lieutenant again in the 60th Rifles; he (Sergeant-Major Symons) would give all he had or was ever likely to have to stand by his side as his orderly man. He was very proud to know that their Chairman had spoken of the National Reserve. Although he had done thirty-four years in the 60th, he was not satisfied, and he was now section officer in the Fulham Battalion of the National Reserve, and when the Chairman told them that the War Office had increased the grant from 1*s.* to 11*s.*, he thought they were worth it. He assured their Chairman that there was not a man who had served in the old 60th but would come up again if need be to-morrow. Standing upon his chair, Sergeant-Major Symons then said he wished to make a proposition. There were many Regiments in the British Army at the present time doing what he wanted to propose, and that was that the officers commanding Battalions of the Regiment at home should be approached with a view of asking them to entertain the old Chelsea pensioners —who had helped to make the history of the Regiment —for a week or a fortnight with the particular Battalion

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at home. It would not cost much, and there was not a man in the Regiment but would give his 6*d.* or 8*d.* towards defraying the expenses of giving these old gentlemen a week in the country. The pensioners never saw the sky that covered any other place but Chelsea. He hoped his proposition would find a seconder.

Sergeant POLKINGHORNE, formerly of the 3rd Battalion, seconded the proposition.

Lord GRENFELL said: I am sure we are all very glad to hear this proposition of Sergeant-Major Symons, seconded by Sergeant Polkinghorne, and it has met with a very ready response, because I have just had a word with Colonel Fortescue, who commands the Depôt at Winchester, and there is a week when old Riflemen and their friends meet at Winchester, called the Green Jacket Week—men of the 60th and old friends of the Rifle Brigade—there is cricket and other amusements, and I am now able to ask these fine old gentlemen, whom we are proud of and glad to see amongst us to-night, if they will come down and spend a week at the Depôt on the 14th July. I will ask them to put it down on their engagement book, so that they shall not make any mistake about it; their fares will be paid, and they will be met by two, three, or four 'buses at the station. Everything that can be done to make them happy on their visit to the country will be done by the Commanding Officer and the officers at the Depôt.

Corporal WILLIAM BYRNE, one of the Chelsea Pensioners, with the permission of the Chairman, acted as the spokesman of his fellow pensioners. He remarked that he supposed he was known to a good many who had been in the 4th and 3rd Battalions. In the name of the Chelsea Pensioners present he desired to thank them for the kindness with which they had been

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received from year to year since that dinner was inaugurated, and for the additional kindness extended to them that night. They were grateful for Sergeant-Major Symons' proposition, and for the ready response it met with on the part of the officers; and he assured them that the Chelsea Pensioners would appreciate it and endeavour to prove themselves Riflemen wherever they went.

Major-General W. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL, C.B., said he regretted that their Chairman, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, would be obliged to leave the dinner shortly, and he (General Campbell) had been deputed to propose what was more or less the toast of the evening, and that was the toast of "THE CHAIRMAN." He knew the toast would be well received. As they knew, it was always proper to say something about the charms of the person whose health one was proposing, and then to go on to refer to the vices. He would therefore begin with the charms, and allude to what Lord Grenfell had done in his past career. Lord Grenfell joined in 1859, and he was quite certain his lordship would like to go back to those days. It was a long time ago; he remembered when he (General Campbell) joined in Halifax, some years after, nothing was talked about but the prowess of the Field-Marshal. When Lord Grenfell was quartered at Malta, in 1866, he used to swim more or less round the island; many friends in the 1st Battalion would remember this, he was not exaggerating in the least. Lord Grenfell then went to the Cape, and did extraordinary good service, and was present at the finish—he thought many in the hall that night were there also—at the Battle of Ulundi. From South Africa Lord Grenfell went to Egypt: they all knew what wonderful work he did there, he eventually commanded at the Battle of Toski, and really drove the Dervishes back from the Egyptian frontier. After

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that, at a very difficult time, he became Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Subsequently Lord Grenfell came home and was associated with the Auxiliary Forces; he was always thinking of them, and the Auxiliary Forces had to thank him tremendously for the work he did in those days. Many who served in South Africa would have liked him to be there, and they knew the good work he would have done, but he was taken to more arduous and more difficult work, perhaps, as Governor of Malta. He had said that in 1866 Lord Grenfell used to swim round the island, he was not sure whether he could have done so in 1899–1903. Then Lord Grenfell went to the country he (General Campbell) had just left, Ireland, and he could scarcely tell them how the people there talked of the charming work he did and how well he managed everything he undertook, in that difficult country to work in. There was one little incident he should like to tell them of. When the Inspector-Generalship of the Forces, which was looked on as a sort of Commander-in-Chief, was offered to Lord Grenfell, he refused it, and said there was only one man in England who ought to have it, and that was the Duke of Connaught. This was not generally known. He fancied the Field-Marshal had been quaking in his shoes because of what he had said as to speaking of his vices. But he did not think they could say that Lord Grenfell had any vices. How could a man have vices who thought in the way he did of their Regiment! He was the Chairman, and looked after them in the "Celer et Audax" Club. He thought more of their Regiment than anything else. There were times in one's life when one had to go to people for advice; once or twice he had had to think to whom should he turn for advice, and he had never hesitated to ask Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, who had always given him the best advice he could possibly have.

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The toast was greeted with musical honours and enthusiastic cheering.

Lord GRENFELL, speaking in response, good humorously referred to the inclination which came upon him to blush when the gallant General was expatiating upon his virtues, but when he mentioned vices he was at one time dreadfully alarmed lest he might have found out some passages in his (Lord Grenfell's) early career in the 60th Rifles. But he did thank his old friend and comrade "Johnnie" Campbell, as they used to call him. He remembered many years ago when General Campbell was Adjutant of that Regiment (the Queen Victoria's Rifles) coming to an entertainment in that hall, and he recalled the enthusiasm there was with regard to the services of Captain "Johnnie" Campbell, as he then was, and his old Regiment thoroughly appreciated the good service of General Campbell, who he thanked most heartily for the way in which he had spoken of him, and he thanked those present, his comrades of the 60th, who had so kindly responded to the toast.

A little while later Lord Grenfell handed over the chair to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, informing the company that he was obliged to catch a train to the country. As the Field-Marshal, with one or two of the other guests, left the hall, there was again enthusiastic cheering, and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was heartily joined in.

Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON then proposed the toast of "COLONEL SHIPLEY AND THE QUEEN VICTORIA RIFLES." If there was any toast which ought to appeal more than any other to those of the 60th Rifles, he said, it was this one, for the Veterans' Association had been indebted to them for the hospitality of that drill hall on no less than six occasions. They were not only indebted to the Regiment as a whole, but to individuals

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connected with it. They were indebted to the band for kindly coming there and volunteering their services. There was no compulsory training or service about that; it was good, old voluntary service. They also had to thank their brother Riflemen, the waiters. As regarded that particular Regiment, Colonel Shipley commanded a Company of the C.I.V.'s in the late campaign, and from that Corps was contributed no less than 150 men to fight in the South African war. There was a peculiar affinity between the Queen Victoria's and the 60th Riflemen, not only in uniform, but in ideas, from the fact that the staff, adjutants, and quarter-masters and staff-instructors had been largely their own flesh and blood. There was a bond of sympathy as well. They were indebted to the Queen Victoria's for a very large sum of money contributed to the Rifleman's Aid Fund for the help and sustenance of those who suffered in the South African War. He hoped also Colonel Shipley would forgive him if he congratulated him and his Regiment most heartily upon the success they had achieved in these unhappy days for the Territorial Army, in the fact that they had gradually increased in numbers as many other Corps had decreased. In 1911 they had 729 of all ranks; in 1912 they were 775, and at the present moment they were 799. They heard a great deal about the dismal prospects of the Territorial Army. It was a thousand pities there were not far more Battalions like the Queen Victoria's Rifles than existed at the present moment. He was one of those who believed that if they had a Government in power who meant really well to the Citizen Army, they would have every Territorial Battalion in as flourishing a condition as the Queen Victoria's Rifles. He expressed on behalf of all present their deep appreciation for the self-sacrifice and patriotism shown by the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, not forgetting the officers also, of the Queen

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Victoria's Rifles, and their determination, at any rate so far as they were concerned, to do their best under the voluntary system. He asked them to recollect that this voluntary service system was that which had created the British Empire as it stood to-day, and which had, so far, always defended it. If it failed now it would be because behind the Territorial system they had not got public opinion, and worse than all they had not got a Government with a single-hearted determination to make it successful. He hoped all his comrades, whom he saw around him, many of whom had served on the same drill-ground and also on the same battlefield as himself, would feel that they owed a meed of consideration and honour to the Victoria's Rifles for the work they had done for their country and in entertaining them there that evening.

Colonel R. B. SHIPLEY, responding to a most cordial reception of the toast, said he hardly knew how to express his deep feeling of gratitude to General Hutton for the kind way in which he had proposed the health of his Battalion, and to the company for the sincere way in which they had received it. General Hutton had been good enough to explain that there was a great bond of sympathy between the Battalion and the glorious Regiment in which those whom he was addressing had had the honour to serve. Speaking on behalf of the Battalion, he would say that anything they could do for the Veterans' Association they felt was purely and simply a service of love. They hoped that nothing would ever occur to break the continuity of the close connection between that glorious Regiment, the 60th Rifles, and themselves. They had based their ideals upon the Regiment which had been pointed out to them and held before them by a succession of Adjutants and staff. Largely owing to the efforts of those sent to them from the Corps, they had tried to

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follow in their footsteps as regards musketry, and this year, owing to the exertions of Captain Barnett, they were in the proud position of being at the top of the tree for musketry in the home district. He looked around and he felt, comparatively speaking, at home amongst the members of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, because ever since he had served, now twenty-four years, they had always had—except for a very short space of time during the War, when they had an Adjutant from the North Staffordshire Regiment—Adjutants from the 60th. When he first began he was very soon taken in hand by General Campbell, then their Adjutant, and any keenness of soldiering and anything that he knew now was largely due to the solid grounding he (General Campbell) gave him when he first joined. On his left that night was Colonel Northey, who was also an Adjutant, so it would be seen that he did not claim in vain that they had received most of their instruction from those who had been generously lent to them by the K.R.R. Colonel Shipley concluded by again expressing the thanks of the Battalion for the reception of the toast, and reiterating the assurance that anything they might do in the future for the Veterans' Association would be a labour of love.

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MR. P. J. R. CURRIE'S "BELINDA," RIDDEN BY MR. B. W. JACKSON,
WINNER OF LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.

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THE REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THE Annual Point-to-Point Races took place this year at Farringdon, near Alton, on the 5th March, over very much the same course as three years ago, some of the fences being identically the same. It is a typical country of the south of England, a country that requires a good all-round hunter that knows his work well, and one capable of negotiating a variety of fences, whether flying or bank. It is a difficult matter to select a good course near Aldershot that has not been ridden over a good deal, and great credit is due to Major Allgood for having chosen the course he did. From the spectators' point of view, it was not all that could be desired, but we cannot always expect to hold the races over a course like Smeeth of two years ago.

All the arrangements were admirably carried out, and the weather was most kind.

There is no doubt that the first and second fences were nasty obstacles to negotiate successfully, and, unfortunately, there were several rather serious accidents to mar the success of the day, Sir Claude de Crespigny getting a slight concussion and a very stiff neck; Major Allgood broke a collar bone; Captain Parker, R.A., received severe injuries in the head, besides a broken collar bone and rib.

Our thanks are due to the farmers who so kindly allowed us to gallop over their land.

The Stewards were as follows:—Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, Major-General Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Major-General T. L. N. Morland, George Evans, Esq., M.F.H.,

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H. Dutton, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel E. Northey, Lieut.-Colonel E. Pearce Serocold, Ulric Thynne, Esq.

The Judges were—Major-General W. P. Campbell and Colonel R. S. Oxley. Starters—Sir Claude de Crespigny, Bart., and Major Shakerley. Clerk of the Scales—Lieut. Harman. Clerk of the Course—Major W. H. L. Allgood.

The Races.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Light Weight Race.—A Challenge Cup, presented by Brigadier-General the Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each. For hunters, the property, on or before 15th February, 1913, of officers now serving in the Regiment, which, at the time of starting, have not won a Point-to-Point race during the present and two preceding seasons, and have never won a race under National Hunt Rules or Rules of Racing. To be ridden by those qualified to enter. Catch weights 12 stone; horses not ridden by owners 7lbs. extra.

Mr. P. J. R. Currie's br.m. Belinda	Mr. B. W. Jackson	1
Mr. G. V. H. Gough's ch.g. Hard Times	Owner	2
Mr. H. C. M. Porter's b.g. Harker	Owner	3
Mr. A. P. Evans' b.g. Patrick	Mr. D. J. Mitchell	4
Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh's b.g. Baronet	Owner	5
Major H. Wake's b.g. Leicester	Owner	6
Captain R. E. Crichton's b.g. Outpost	Mr. A. J. Hunter	0
Mr. J. V. E. Lees' bl.g. Fencer	Owner	0
Captain G. Makin's br.g. Soldier	Owner	0
Mr. P. J. R. Currie's br.g. Kismet	Owner	0
Mr. L. G. Moore's gr.g. Silver Sand	Owner	0
Major W. H. L. Allgood's ch.g. Centurion	Owner	0

There were a good many refusals at the first and second fences, Centurion and Kismet falling at the first. At the second fence Mr. Currie's Belinda, ridden by Mr. Jackson, took the lead, which he maintained for the remainder of the race, winning easily by a hundred yards, with twenty yards between the second and third.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Heavy Weight Race.—A Challenge Cup, presented by Ulric Thynne, Esq., to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each. Catch weights 14 stone. Other conditions same as for Light Weight Race.

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"CENTURION" COMES TO GRIEF. LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.

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Mr. G. V. H. Gough's b.g. GOOJERAT	Mr. B. W. Jackson	1
Mr. E. G. W. Bourke's br.g. MAXIM GUN	Owner	2
Mr. A. P. Evans' b.g. CLONMEL	Owner	3
Mr. H. W. Butler's br.m. Whisper	Owner	0
Mr. J. F. R. Hope's br.g. The Priest	Owner	0
Captain H. W. M. Watson's ch.g. Cracknel	Owner	0
Mr. C. F. Lee's b.g. Alfonso	Owner	0

At the first fence Cracknel and The Priest fell, the rider of the former narrowly escaping serious injury, being dragged away from under his horse just in time to prevent being kicked and rolled on. At the second fence Alfonso came to grief, and Mr. Jackson, on Goojerat taking the lead, maintained his advantage to the finish, winning easily from Mr. Bourke's Maxim Gun. Mr. Evans' Clonmel was third.

THE "CELER ET AUDAX" CUP.—A Cup presented by the "Celer et Audax" Club, to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each: the winner to take two-thirds of the sweepstake, the second the balance. If more than six entries, the third to save his stake. For hunters that have not won a race under National Hunt Rules or Rules of Racing (Point-to-Point races excepted), and have been regularly hunted by their owners with any established pack of hounds. Horses to be the property of members of the "Celer et Audax" Club, or of officers who at the time of starting are on the strength of the Aldershot Command. To be ridden by those qualified to enter. Catch weights 13 stone. Post entries allowed at an additional entrance fee of one sovereign.

Mr. Ulric Thynne's b.g. FANCIBOY	Owner	1
Lieut.-Col. T. T. Pitman's b.m. DUNMOR	Owner	2
Captain H. C. Jackson's b.g. MILKMAN	Owner	3
Captain A. G. Bayley's b.g. Orphan	Owner	0
Captain R. S. Follett's b.g. Robin	Owner	0
Mr. T. H. Foster's ch.m. Lady Constance	Owner	0
Mr. H. D. Lewis's b.g. The Lamb	Owner	0
Hon. S. G. Pelham's br.g. Woodcock	Owner	0
Mr. D. M. King's b.g. Aristocrat	Owner	0
Mr. C. C. Spooner's b.m. Birdie	Owner	0
Captain Clive Webb's ch.g. Boomerang	Owner	0
Mr. Colin Cooper's ch.g. Drumakell	Owner	0
Mr. Dermot Browne's ch.g. Silent Knight	Mr. J. H. Eliot	0
Captain G. B. Oliver's ch.m. Priestess	Captain Parker	0
Mr. C. G. Forsyth's b.g. Fort George	Owner	0

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Mr. G. G. Marshall's ch.m. Ginger Nut . . . . Owner 0
Captain E. R. Lloyd's Bones . . . . . Owner 0
Mr. B. W. Jackson's Highgate . . . . . Owner 0

An interesting and fast run race. Three fell at the first fence, Captain Parker, on Priestess, receiving a severe injury to his head, in addition to a broken rib and collar bone. Fanciboy, ridden and owned by Mr. Ulric Thynne, led all the way, followed by Mr. Eliot on Silent Knight. Half way the latter was passed by Captain Jackson on Milkman, Dunmoe always lying handy. Five fences from home Silent Knight fell, and Dunmoe took second place, but could make no effect on Fanciboy, who won by four lengths, with ten lengths between the second and third.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS PAST AND PRESENT RACE.—A Challenge Cup, presented by His Majesty the King, to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each. For hunters, the property, on or before the 15th February, 1913, of members of the "Celer et Audax" Club, which, at the time of starting, have never won a race under National Hunt Rules or Rules of Racing (Point-to-Point races excepted). To be ridden by those qualified to enter. Catch weights 13 stone; horses not ridden by owners 7lbs. extra. Penalties for winners during the present and one preceding season, once 7lbs, more than once 10lbs. Post entries for horses which have started in other races at this Meeting will be allowed at an additional entrance fee of one sovereign.

Mr. Ulric Thynne's b.g. RUBANO . . . . . Owner 1
Mr. B. W. Jackson's br.g. ALTAMOUNT (penalty 7lbs.) . Owner 2
Captain H. W. M. Watson's br.g. JOE BOY (penalty 10lbs.) Owner 3
Brigadier-General T. L. N. Morland's ch.g. Dominion . Owner 0
Captain H. Wake's b.g. Ugly . . . . . Owner 0
Lieut.-Col. E. Pearce Serocold's br.g. Ferdinand . Mr. C. F. Lee 0
Sir C. Champion de Crespigny's b.g. Dodford Holt . . Owner 0
Mr. A. H. Brocklehurst's br.g. Crœsus . . . . Owner 0
Mr. H. C. M. Porter's br.g. Follow Me . . . . Owner 0

Again the first fence took toll, this time Sir Claude de Crespigny coming down, and while on the ground being struck on the head by another horse, but he was riding in another Point-to-Point two days later! The race resulted in another success for Mr. Ulric Thynne, his mount, Rubano, starting favourite, and winning easily by twenty lengths from Altamount and Joe Boy.

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THE FIRST FENCE. HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.

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SOME JOTTINGS FROM MEMORY.

HAVING promised, in a weak moment, to contribute an article to the *Regimental Chronicle*, I have hesitated in my mind as to the line I should take—whether to describe in detail the events of any particular period of my career, or to relate in a somewhat jerky manner incidents that occurred at various times stretching over a number of years. In any case, I am writing without reference to diaries or notes—laying my statements open to correction and criticism—I have, therefore, decided to adapt the latter course: and I must ask my readers to forgive me if the incidents I relate should be considered too frivolous for publication.

I joined the 4th Battalion at Agra in January, 1878. I always look back on those days as the happiest I have spent in the Regiment. I lived in a bungalow with four other subalterns: all of us being very impecunious. We had, however, over thirty horses and ponies picketed in the compound, and our retinue of servants (including their families) was about equal to a home Battalion on a peace footing! In those days the price of polo ponies was within the means of any officer, and two hundred rupees was considered an outside price. I remember one instance of a pony being obtained by a brother officer from an Afghan dealer, the bargain for its purchase being of a somewhat unusual nature. My friend was at that moment in a state of financial crisis, but being very anxious to obtain the pony, he did so after much

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haggling, for the following bargain :—One pair of trousers (which belonged to me), one coat (belonging to another brother officer), two bottles of brandy obtained from the Mess, and ten rupees, which he borrowed from his servants. What a pity it is that nowadays the price of polo ponies has risen so enormously as to render it difficult for young officers with small means to play the game.

In January, 1881, I was transferred from the 4th to the 2nd Battalion, which was ordered to Natal to take part in the campaign against the Boers. It is not my purpose in this article to dwell long upon those days, which can never be looked back upon with feelings other than of regret and disgust—fraught with consequences that cost our country thousands of valuable lives and millions of money. We had a magnificent force in the field: and had we been allowed, after the regrettable incident of Majuba Hill, to attack the Boers on Lang's Nek, we should have settled the question of racial superiority once and for ever, and the South African War of 1899 and the following years would never have taken place.

However, to return to my lighter vein: I was lucky enough to win a horse in a lottery—a charger belonging to Colonel Luck, Commanding 15th Hussars. Having been sent to the Buffalo River in charge of all the transport, my horse caught the eye of a Basuto Chief. He sent his Minister of Finance to enquire of me whether I would sell the horse, and how much I wanted for him. After much bargaining I agreed to let him have the horse for £80. The Basuto Chief then informed me that he had not got £80 in ready money; but if I would accept £50, and wait for the remainder, he would tax his people and pay me! After three weeks I received the balance. I have often wished since then that I had people to tax when I wanted to buy a horse.

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Now comes a sad story. My old friend, Bethune (then in the Gordon Highlanders), and I started off from Newcastle to drive across the Orange Free State to Kimberley. We had an American spider carriage and four ponies. On arrival at Bloemfontein we drove to the hotel; and having groomed and fed our ponies, we sat down to dinner. After dinner, a nice looking young Englishman asked me where we were going. Having informed him that we were on our way to Kimberley, he expressed his anxiety to purchase our trap and ponies, and offered to send us on to Kimberley in a buggy. In exchange he offered us an estate of 20,000 acres in the Transvaal. We stared at him in astonishment, thinking he had dined not wisely, but too well. However, he assured us that the offer was *bona fide*, and referred us to the Crown Solicitor of the Orange Free State for confirmation. Next day we interviewed that official, who informed us that the offer was perfectly sincere: that the gentleman had been out there for some years: that he had spent much money in importing agricultural implements, fencing, etc.: but being unable to obtain labour, he was tired of the whole venture, and would be glad to get rid of his land. He was anxious to go north to the Zambesi. We considered the offer; but as polo was just being started in Kimberley, we anticipated getting good prices for our ponies, and came to the conclusion that ready money in the hand was better than 20,000 acres in the bush: so we declined our friend's offer, and drove on to Kimberley. Our anticipations as regards our ponies were realised: but imagine our feelings when, some years afterwards, we ascertained that in those 20,000 acres were contained the whole of the Withwaterstrand Mines!

In 1882, when the Egyptian Expedition under Lord Wolseley took place, I was appointed Orderly Officer to Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon, the Commandant of the base.

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When we left England no one knew where the Army was to be landed. The fleet of transports arrived off Alexandria, which port had been bombarded some days previously by the Mediterranean fleet. There we anchored. After two days the transports steamed in the direction of Damietta and Rosetta, where a demonstration was made. However, no landing was attempted, and under cover of night, and with sealed orders, the whole fleet put out to sea. Great was our surprise when daylight showed us that we had arrived at Port Said! Monsieur de Lesseps, the great engineer of the Suez Canal, had proclaimed loudly that for a British Army to land at Ismailia would be a flagrant breach of neutrality. In order to show his contempt for such a possibility he gave a ball in his house at Ismailia the very night of our arrival at Port Said. The transports having been preceded by gunboats, Ismailia was occupied by Naval detachments during that night, and so alarmed were M. de Lesseps' guests that they refused to leave his house until well into the next day. I was sent to interview him on arrival, to assure him that he would be left undisturbed in his house, and that his property would be respected; but his fury was beyond bounds, and his language beyond description.

For the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir I was allowed to accompany General Sir Baker Russell as Orderly Officer —he commanded the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. This was the only occasion on which I ever took part in a Cavalry charge. It was very thrilling, but more of the nature of a pursuit than a charge, as the resistance offered to us was weak. We went straight on into Cairo along the bank of the Sweetwater Canal. During our advance an incident occurred, which at a pow-wow nowadays would be most critically regarded. Sir Baker Russell, who was at the head of the Brigade, received a message to the effect that a battery of Horse Artillery was stuck

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in a nullah, and asking for assistance to pull them out. Sir Baker merely replied, "D—n the Horse Artillery. Let them get out by themselves." And we continued our advance. As there were a number of hostile Bedouins hovering about, the consequences might have been very serious; but the Battery eventually reached Cairo unmolested.

I must mention that a distinguished British General had applied to Lord Wolseley for employment in any capacity, but had been refused. However, having found his way to Ismailia, he accompanied the Army to Tel-el-Kebir, not on a horse, but driving tandem in a two-wheeled pony cart, with a pony in the shafts and a camel as a leader.

On our arrival in Cairo a very remarkable incident occurred. Sir Drury Lowe, with the 1st Cavalry Brigade, had preceded us, and had occupied the Citadel. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade was to occupy Kasr-el-Nil Barracks and the lower portion of the town. Sir Baker Russell and his staff, riding about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Brigade, arrived at the Barracks, and found the huge doors shut. He ordered me to dismount and knock loudly. The doors were suddenly opened, when we found ourselves faced by a large number of Egyptian soldiers with bayonets fixed and their rifles at the ready. For the moment the situation was an unpleasant one. Somewhat to our relief, the officer commanding stepped forward, and said to Sir Baker, "Have I your Highness' permission to dismiss these men?" Sir Baker replied, "You may send them to —— if you like": upon which the officer saluted, turned round, said a few words in Arabic, and the whole body of men dropped their rifles on the ground, filed out of the barracks; and we never saw one of them again.

Shortly after our occupation of Cairo I was detailed to assist in adjudicating on the various claims put

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forward by the inhabitants of Ismailia for damage stated to have been done by the British troops. Some of these claims were ridiculously exorbitant, especially that by M. de Lesseps. It was his *amour propre* which he valued at a high figure. One claim was amusing. The station-master at a junction just outside Ismailia put in a claim amounting to several thousand francs for the loss of a collection of antelope heads. I pointed out the absurdity of his claim, inasmuch as the British soldier could hardly carry about Koodoo and other such horns, especially while on the march. Much to his disgust I wiped out his claim as untenable. Some months afterwards I happened to stop at this junction, and on going into the refreshment room I noticed a very fine collection of heads and horns on the wall. I reminded my friend of his claim, when he replied unblushingly, "*Monsieur, c'etait une petite plaisanterie de ma part, je les avais enterrées dans mon jardin.*"

In October, 1882, I was appointed Military Secretary to General Valentine Baker Pasha, who had been asked by Lord Granville (then Minister of Foreign Affairs) to resign his command in Turkey, in order to re-organise the Egyptian Army. We received an enormous number of applications from officers of every nationality to serve in the Egyptian Army. Many of them sent their photographs. It fell to my lot to answer all these applications. In one instance, I nearly caused a war between England and Switzerland. A Swiss officer applied for service, enclosing his photograph, which showed him to be peculiarly unattractive. I replied to him in the usual form, regretting, etc., but added a footnote on my own behalf, advising him when next he applied for service *not* to enclose his photograph. It happened that this officer was a man of importance in Switzerland. An apology was demanded by the Federal Government.

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In January, 1883, the Government decided that as the Egyptian Army was to be officered from the active list of the British Army, General Valentine Baker could not remain in command. General Sir Evelyn Wood was appointed Sirdar in his place, and General Baker was appointed to command the gendarmerie and police. I was appointed A.D.C. to Sir Evelyn Wood.

One of the first duties which Sir Evelyn Wood had to perform was to inspect some men who had been collected to re-inforce the Egyptian Army in the Soudan. We proceeded to the Barrage, where they had been assembled. There, to our horror, we found a number of old men chained together—some with their heads in stocks. A great many had cut off the fore-finger of their right hand, and others had put lime in their eyes, and otherwise mutilated themselves. Most of them produced certificates to the effect that, having already served thirty-five years in the Army, they could not be called upon to serve again. Sir Evelyn Wood ordered them all to be released. Boiling with indignation, we returned to Cairo, where Sir Evelyn poured forth the vials of his wrath on the head of the Minister of War. This official, having listened patiently, then said very seriously, "You English do not understand the people of this country. You have much to learn. Experience has taught *us* that old men *cannot* run away."

In August, 1883, Sir Evelyn Wood and I started on leave for England. Hardly had we embarked on a steamer at Ismailia, when we were recalled to Cairo, owing to cholera having broken out amongst the troops. We proceeded to an Egyptian hospital to visit the patients. On arrival we were shown into a long room, where the sick were taken for medical inspection. Imagine our horror when we found the doctor at one end of the room examining through a pair of field-glasses his patients, who were at the other end of the

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room. Sir Evelyn took him by the ear, and rubbed him up against a man who was stricken with cholera.

In February, 1884, the British Government decided to send General Gordon to Khartum: the object of his mission being to concentrate, and then withdraw all the Egyptian Garrisons from the Sudan. He stayed with Sir Evelyn Wood on his way through Cairo, so I had the great privilege of seeing a good deal of him during those few days. I helped him to pack his clothes. He took with him a tin uniform case, in which was the full dress of a British Major-General, which he told me he intended to wear when the British Army came to relieve him. On his box was painted his name in white letters. In 1897 I commanded a gunboat, under Colin Keppel. We bombarded Berber, and pursued the enemy southwards. We captured a large number of nuggars belonging to the Dervishes. I boarded one of these, which evidently belonged to the Emir. The first thing I found in the cabin was General Gordon's tin uniform case, which I had packed up thirteen years ago; but inside, in place of the full dress of a British Major-General, was the helmet and coat of mail of a Dervish Emir. I sent the uniform case home to Miss Gordon.

I will now relate an anecdote, the example of which young officers had better not copy.

In July, 1884, I was ordered to raise a force of 500 Arabs, and to proceed from Assiut, through the Oases in the western desert, in the direction of Darfur. The object of my journey was to ascertain whether it was possible for a large force of the enemy to march on the Delta by that route without touching the Nile. I had a most trying and difficult task, for water was very scarce, the so-called wells being great distances apart. However, I arrived as far south as the Oasis of Selimch, whence I struck the Nile. The object of my mission having been fulfilled, my force was disbanded. Sir

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Evelyn Wood ordered me to establish a post of fifty men at Selimch; these men being raised locally from the riparian population. In vain I protested that they were agriculturists and not warriors. In obedience to orders, I established the post, but obtained permission to remain myself on the bank of the Nile sixty miles distant, provided I visited my post from time to time. I had retained six men from my original force as a personal escort. I determined to test the value of my outpost. I arranged therefore to arrive at Selimch at the break of dawn, and with my six men crept up a small hill overlooking the wells. We then opened fire over the heads of my fifty warriors, with the anticipated result: the whole lot seized their camels and fled, strewing the desert with their rifles and ammunition. I never saw one of them again. I then proceeded further south with my six men, and after a march of about 400 miles I arrived eventually at Dongola. Here I met Lord Wolseley, who congratulated me on my safety—after the disaster which had befallen my post at Selimch. I expressed astonishment, and having asked him what he meant, he informed me that my force had been attacked by an overwhelming body of the enemy and completely routed, arriving on the Nile in a destitute condition. I had to confess that I had been the overwhelming enemy. Lord Wolseley stared aghast at me, and said he should order me straight home, but he concluded by roaring with laughter, and saying that it was the only instance he knew of in military history of an officer attacking his own outpost to put their value and their valour to a test.

I will conclude these jottings by relating an interview which I had in Berlin with the late Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince of Prussia. I was spending the Christmastide of 1885 with Sir Edward Malet, who was Ambassador at Berlin. Having heard that I

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had taken part in the Nile Expedition, the Crown Prince sent for me, and questioned me very closely on all the incidents of that campaign, more especially on the desert march from Korti to Metammeh, the battles of Abu Klea and Gubat, and the journey of the steamers to Khartum. I was enormously impressed with his intimate knowledge of all that had happened: but I was able to describe graphically the actions referred to. At the conclusion of the interview, when taking leave of him, he said, "The steadiness of your troops was admirable. We flatter ourselves that we have the best Army in Europe: but we should never have risked that desert march, and fought those battles against those fanatical Dervishes, with a force of less than 20,000 men." A fine tribute from so distinguished a soldier.

E. STUART WORTLEY.

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GROUP OF CHELSEA RIFLEMEN PENSIONERS,

GREEN JACKET WEEK, 1913.

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GREEN JACKET WEEK.

THE annual gathering of past and present Riflemen at St. Cross during the week was more than usually well attended. Perhaps the fact that the fixture was unavoidably cancelled last year owing to the sad death of poor Barnett may have had something to do with it; anyway it was a great gathering of old friends, and a feature of the week was the presence of twenty-five old Riflemen from Chelsea Hospital, who were the guests of the Green Jacket Club for the week.

Their visit was the outcome of a suggestion made at the annual dinner of the Veterans' Association, and Major O'Shea carried out the details with his usual thoroughness. No doubt these old warriors had the time of their life, and took every advantage of renewing old acquaintances with the senior officers of the two Regiments. They had a fairly heavy week to get through, and accomplished it with credit, including a service at the Cathedral, an "At Home" at St. Cross given by Mrs. Fortescue, and an inspection by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. They all returned to Chelsea safely at the end of the week none the worse for their dissipation, and it is to be hoped they will be amongst us again next year.

On Wednesday evening a torchlight tattoo took place on the Barrack Square of the Rifle Depôt. The event had been organised in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, and such was the success of the display that a sum of £70 was handed over to this excellent charity.

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The bands in attendance were the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who rendered a charming selection of music between the various figures of the tattoo. The effect of "Sizilietta" was perfectly delightful, a cornet solo player stationed high up on one of the buildings repeating the haunting air whilst accompanied by the band on the far side of the Square. The evolutions of the recruits, who numbered 160, were carried out with accuracy and precision, and reflected great credit on their instructors. The weather for once was absolutely perfect, and the enormous crowd who were present witnessed a scene they will not easily forget.

The more serious part of the week, namely, the cricket matches, were not so lucky in their weather, two of them being spoilt by rain.

The match against the I Zingari was abandoned in a most interesting position. Mr. Browning had brought down a strong side, and, winning the toss, put his side in. They put together the handsome score of 445, of which E. R. Wilson made 135, scoring well all round the wicket. The fielding of the Green Jackets got very slack towards the end of the day.

After the tea interval the Green Jackets started their innings, and had scored 378 for eight wickets at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, when rain stopped play.

As regards the Regimental match, the Rifle Brigade were too good for us, and we can only say we were not beaten. Tennyson and Parker both scored just over a century each for their side, and, without disparaging their efforts, we might say that our bowling was weak.

Whatever may be happening to the ground at St. Cross, good teams appeared to have no difficulty in making runs, the Free Foresters compiling 412 for eight wickets in their first innings and then declaring.

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We might, in conclusion, draw attention to the rules of the Club, as regards the wearing of Club colours. To those not acquainted with the personal appearance of the performers, it is rather confusing to see the batsmen, bowlers, and most of the field all wearing the same colours.

The following shows the detailed scores of the matches:—

I Zingari *v.* Green Jackets.

The first match of the week as above was played on Monday and Tuesday. The score had reached the following point, on the second day, when the rain rendered further play impossible:—

I ZINGARI.

Captain E. Wynyard, c Foljambe, b Parker	31
Leslie Balfour Melville, c Stephens, b Tennyson	19
I. P. F. Campbell, lbw, b Legard	75
E. R. Wilson, c Bonham-Carter, b Parker	135
W. G. Druce, lbw, b Legard	13
E. C. Mordaunt, c Williams, b Gilliat	24
A. Drummond, c Williams, b Parker	6
J. R. Head, b Brockholes	57
P. W. Cobbold, b Brockholes	20
Hon. Brian Butler, st Bonham-Carter, b Brockholes	30
F. H. Browning, not out	14
Extras	21
Total	445

GREEN JACKETS.

E. S. B. Williams, R.B., c Balfour Melville, b Mordaunt	21
Captain Gilliat, late R.B., b Cobbold	0
Hon. L. Tennyson, R.B., c Brian Butler, b Cobbold	81
E. W. Foljambe, R.B., c and b Wynyard	51
W. M. Parker, R.B., not out	133
Captain Legard, 60th, c Druce, b Mordaunt	18
T. F. Brockholes, R.B., c and b Wilson	19
J. Wormald, late 60th, b Mordaunt	17
Captain G. B. Stephens, R.B., b Wilson	28
A. L. Bonham-Carter, 60th, did not bat.	
Captain Sloggett, R.B. „ „	
Extras	10
Total (8 wickets)	378

60th Rifles *v.* Rifle Brigade.

The Inter-Regimental match, played on Wednesday and Thursday, resulted in a draw, the score being as follows:—

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RIFLE BRIGADE.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Hon. L. Tennyson, c Campbell, b Gregory	105	b W.-Saunders ... 58
T. F. Brocklholes, c Watson, b Gregory ...	4	
E. W. Foljambe, b Gregory	5	
E. S. B. Williams, b Legard	66	not out 1
W. M. Parker, st Bonham-Carter, b Gregory	102	not out 28
Captain Sloggett, c Bonham-Carter, b Pleydell-Bouverie	7	
Captain G. B. Stephens, b Gregory ...	41	
O. S. Nelthorpe, c Lee, b Legard ...	34	c Blake, b Gregory ... 1
R. T. Fellowes, b Gregory	12	
Major Boden, lbw, b Gregory	0	
Captain A. T. Paley, not out	6	
Extras	13	Extras 0
Total	395	Total (2 wkts. dec.) 88

60th RIFLES.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Captain Legard, b Foljambe	8	c Tennyson, b Brocklholes 20
M. F. Blake, st Williams, b Brocklholes ...	80	c Paley, b Tennyson ... 4
T. O. Curtis, c and b Tennyson	2	c and b Tennyson ... 3
J. E. Pleydell-Bouverie, b Nelthorpe ...	22	not out 26
A. L. Bonham-Carter, b Nelthorpe ...	3	b Tennyson 14
G. C. Campbell, c Parker, b Nelthorpe ...	60	c and b Tennyson ... 4
Captain Lee, c and b Parker	55	not out 1
A. M. Wakefield-Saunders, b Nelthorpe	1	
S. H. Ferrand, b Nelthorpe	0	
Captain Watson, b Nelthorpe	10	
Rifleman Gregory, not out	1	
Extras	10	Extras 5
Total	252	Total (5 wickets) 77

Free Foresters *v.* Green Jackets.

This, the last match of the Green Jacket Week, resulted on Saturday in a drawn game. Scores:—

FREE FORESTERS.	
Captain W. G. Sabel, c Campbell, b Trafford	30
F. G. Turner, c Williams, b Legard	34
C. W. Little, b Gilliat	52
Rev. F. Bonsey, c Trafford, b Gilliat...	13
R. B. Pearson, c Williams, b Parker	43
A. R. Severn, c and b Legard	55
H. C. McDonell, b Foljambe...	58
Sir C. Y. Nepean, c Foljambe, b Parker	9
H. W. Priestley, not out	68
G. G. Napier, not out	34
R. H. Gillespie, did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total (8 wickets) ...	*412

* Innings declared closed.

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GREEN JACKETS.

Captain Legard, 60th, b Napier	0
Captain Gilliat, late R.B., b Gillespie	7
E. S. B. Williams, R.B., c Sir Nepean, b Gillespie... ...	17
Hon. L. Tennyson, R.B., c Pearson, b McDonell	65
E. W. Foljambe, R.B., c McDonell, b Napier	0
J. Wormald, late 60th, b Bonsey	30
W. M. Parker, R.B., not out	28
Captain Trafford, late R.B., not out	3
A. L. Bonham-Carter, 60th, did not bat.	
Captain Sloggett, R.B., „ „	
G. C. Campbell, 60th, „ „	
Extras	19
Total (6 wickets) ...	169

On the following page will be found a nominal roll of the Chelsea Pensioners who were entertained during the week.

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CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

Rank and Name	Corps	Battalion	Service	Age	Medals and Clasps
Corporal Byrne, W. ...	K.R.R.	3rd	21 years	63	Good Conduct Medal.
Rifleman Foxwell, J. ...	,,	,,	7 ,,	57	Zulu, one bar, Egyptian Medal and Star.
,, Gibble, H. ...	,,	4th	19 ,,	60	Good Conduct Medal.
,, Ernstring, J. ...	,,	,,	20 ,,	72	Canada, one bar, 1866.
,, Ribett, T. ...	,,	2nd	27 ,,	70	Afghan Medal & Star Clasp, Kandahar, Ahmed Keil.
,, Millen, H. ...	,,	,,	31 ,,	70	Afghan Medal & Star Clasp, Kandahar, Ahmed Keil.
,, Morley, G. ...	,,	,,	25 ,,	70	Afghan Medal & Star Clasp, Kandahar, Ahmed Keil, G.C. Medal.
,, Yates, H. ...	,,	,,	20 ,,	75	China, Clasp, Taku Forts, Pekin, Good Conduct Medal.
,, Webb, J. ...	,,	1st	21 ,,	74	Good Conduct Medal.
,, Taylor, S. ...	,,	,,	20 ,,	72	Zulu, one bar, 1879, Egyptian Medal and Star, Tel-el-Kebir, Good Conduct Medal.
,, Parish, W. ...	,,	3rd	16 ,,	75	Good Conduct Medal.
,, Mullins, W. ...	,,	1st	33 ,,	70	Red River, Fenian Raid, 1866.
,, Skinner, T. ...	,,	,,	15 ,,	33	Kaffir War, 1851; China, 1866.
Corporal Reader, E. ...	R.B.	,,	10 ,,	69	Fenian Raid, 1870.
Rifleman Jones, G.	,,	,,	16 ,,	80	Crimea, Clasp, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Turkish Medal, 1854–1856.
,, Harper, W. ...	,,	,,	21 ,,	75	Jewake Expedition, 1877–78; Fenian Raid, 1866.
,, Hudson, J. ...	,,	2nd	21 ,,	69	Fenian Raid, 1870.
,, Whitney, S. ...	,,	3rd	21 ,,	72	Fenian Raid, 1870.
,, Garrett, F. ...	,,	,,	21 ,,	72	N.W. Frontier, Clasp, 1864. [1864.
,, Haynes, W. ...	,,	,,	11 ,,	76	Ind. Mutiny, Clasp, Lucknow; N.W. Frontier, Clasp,
,, Quilter, T. ...	,,	4th	22 ,,	69	Abyssinia, 1868.
,, Brown, F. ...	,,	,,	21 ,,	72	Fenian Raid, 1866–1870; Good Conduct Medal.

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OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST

ON HALF PAY OR EXTRA REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

Name.	*Nature of Employment or Half Pay.*
Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
Lieut.-Gen. W. P. Campbell, C.B. ...	Half Pay.
Major-Gen. Sir Gerald Kitson, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., *p.s.c.*	Commanding 2nd Div., India.
Major-Gen. T. N. L. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Half Pay.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Half Pay.
Col. F. A. Fortescue, C.B., *p.s.c.* ...	Commanding Rifle Depôt.
Col. O. W. S. Nugent, A.D.C., *p.s.c.* ...	Commanding Hampshire Inf. Bde. (Territorial Force.)
Col. R. Oxley	General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Staff College, Camberley.
Col. S. W. Hare	Commanding Scottish Rifle Bde. (Territorial Force.)
Major H. R. Blore	Commandant School of Musketry, Satara, India.
Major G. V. Hordern	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Canada.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Staff College, Camberley.
Major H. Wake	Brigade Major, 2nd Inf. Brigade, Blackdown.
Capt. R. N. Abadie	Brigade Major, Stafford Inf. Bde.
Capt. G. Culme-Seymour	Adjutant, 9th Bn. London Regt.
Capt. B. J. Curling, *p.s.c.*	Staff Captain, 5th Div., India.
Capt. F. Edwards	Egyptian Army.
Capt. G. Dalby	Adjutant, 6th Bn. K.R.R.C.
Capt. C. A. Howard	Brigade-Major, Devon and Cornwall Inf. Brigade, Exeter.
Capt. H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* ...	General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.
Captain H. B. P. Kennedy	Adjutant, 21st Bn. The London Regiment.
Capt. G. T. Lee	Adjutant, 5th Bn. K.R.R.C.
Capt. S. F. Lomer	Adjutant, 6th Notts and Derbys.
Capt. G. H. Martin	General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Harwich Coast Defences.

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Name.	*Nature of Employment or Half Pay.*
Capt. C. V. L. Poe	A.D.C. to Commandant, 2nd Division, India.
Capt. L. E. A. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O.	General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.
Capt. A. A. Soames	Company Commandant, R.M.C.
Lieut. G. M. Atkinson	Adjutant, 3rd Bn. K.R.R.C.
Lieut. Hon. J. N. Bigge	Egyptian Army.
Lieut. J. F. P. Butler	Gold Coast Regiment, Kumasi.
Lieut. (temp. Capt.) W. H. Deedes ...	Gendarmerie, Turkish Empire.
Lieut. C. C. Grattan-Bellew	Gold Coast Regiment, Kumasi.
Lieut. A. E. Lawrence	A.D.C. to Commandant, 6th Division, India.
Lieut. C. F. Lee	Adjutant, 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.
Lieut. A. C. Oppenheim	Adjutant, 5th Bn. London Regt.
Lieut. J. S. Mellor	Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Eton.
Lieut. F. W. Parish	Adjutant, Civil Service Rifles.
Lieut. H. C. Ponsonby	Adjutant, 4th Bn. K.R.R.C.
Lieut. J. H. S. Dimmer...	West African Regiment, Sierra Leone.
Lieut. R. H. Willan	Army Signal Service.
Lieut. R. H. Woods	Adjutant, 1st Bn. K.R.C.C.
Lieut. W. D. Barber	A.D.C. to G.O.C., South Africa.
Capt. W. Judge	Quarter-Master, 6th Bn. K.R.R.C.
Capt. W. Sherman	Quarter-Master, 5th Bn. K.R.R.C.

STUDENT AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Capt. C. F. Hawley.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

1913.

JANUARY 22ND.

On the above date the death occurred of ex-Rifleman Richard Samuel Hobdell under sad circumstances. Hobdell met his death whilst in the execution of his duties as tramway pointsman, being run over by a General Post Office motor van. The funeral took place at Finchley Cemetery, and was largely attended, the deceased being well known and very popular. Amongst the pall bearers were two of his old comrades of the Afghan Campaign, 1880—ex-Rifleman Laurence O'Shea and Corporal Styles, and among the many wreaths which covered the Union Jack on his coffin was one from The King's Royal Rifle Corps Veterans' Association.

Hobdell was a man of considerable personality, and in addition to being a fine old soldier and a valued employée of the Metropolitan Tramway Company, was a writer of considerable literary ability. His letters to the *Islington Daily Gazette*, under the *nom de plume* of "Tramwallah," were much appreciated by the readers of that paper. It may be of interest to readers of the *Chronicle* to know that the article which appeared in last year's volume under the title of "Some experiences of an ex-Rifleman" was the product of his pen, and although the experiences were not his, he assisted an old comrade to write the interesting narrative.

THE REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES (see page 95) took place at Farringdon on March 5th, and was a

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successful Meeting in every way. The King's Cup was won by Mr. Ulric Thynne's *Rubano*, ridden by its owner, who also won the "Celer et Audax" Cup on his bay gelding *Fanciboy*. Sir Claud de Crespigny was badly thrown in the former event at the first jump, but fortunately received no serious damage.

In the GREAT PUNJAB HORSE SHOW held at Rawal Pindi, Captain Seymour, 4th Battalion, took first prize in the class for Light Weight Polo Ponies (Australian or Colonial ponies) with his pony *Gipsy*. He also secured the cup for the Champion Polo Pony in the show with the same pony.

MUSKETRY, 1912.

The results of the past year show that the Regiment still maintains its high standard of efficiency.

The QUEEN VICTORIA CUP was won by the 2nd Battalion (at home) for the third time in succession, the 4th Battalion (abroad) only missed the same coveted position by three points.

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP was won by the 3rd Battalion.

In the YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP the second team of the 1st Battalion secured second place. Perhaps the finest result of all was achieved by the 1st Battalion, who not only won the INTER-COMPANY MATCH, gaining three places out of the first four, *but had all eight Companies in the prize list!*

THE VETERANS' DINNER. (See page 80.)

This annual gathering of old Riflemen took place on March 1st at the Headquarters of the Queen Victoria Rifles, by kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Shipley. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell took the chair, and 250 Veterans enjoyed a happy evening.

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THE KING'S CHALLENGE CUP (Musketry).

The Cup was won this year (1912) by the 4th Battalion, and shot at Rawal Pindi:—

	Result.	Yards.	Total.
First Practice	... ...	300 ...	168
Second „	... ...	500 ...	258
Third „	... ...	600 ...	157
			583

The following are the names of the members of the winning team and their individual scores:—

Lance-Corporal Hackney, H.	71
Corporal Oram, G.	65
Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith, C.	63
Rifleman Farrer, H.	62
Colour-Sergeant Grew, H.	62
Rifleman Spears, G....	58
Corporal Newham, R.	57
Lance-Corporal Geens, H.	55
Lance-Corporal Ismay, T.	48
Lance-Corporal Scragg, A.	42
Total ...	583

MARCH 7TH.—EXTRACT, "LONDON GAZETTE."

Colonel The Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., from the half-pay list, to be Major-General. Dated 5th March.

MARCH 31ST.—THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

The 1st Battalion furnished a representative detachment of eleven officers and 300 rank and file under the command of Lieut.-Colonel E. Northey.

APRIL 5TH.

Colonel (*temp.* Brigadier-General) L. N. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, to be Major-General, *vice* C. W. Park, deceased.

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MILITARY ODDFELLOWS.

On April 15th Prince Leopold of Battenberg, K.C.V.O., together with seven other officers of the 1st Battalion, were initiated into the Independent Order of Oddfellows. The ceremony was performed at Aldershot by the officers of the Green Jackets' Lodge.

MAY 9TH.—EXTRACT, "LONDON GAZETTE."

The undermentioned Captains to be Brevet-Majors:

(*Temp.* Major) J. H. DAVIDSON, D.S.O., General Staff Officer, second grade, at the Staff College, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel whilst holding that appointment.

H. WAKE, D.S.O., Brigade-Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade.

MILITARY ROAD RACE.

The result of a military thirty-mile road race, run in the vicinity of Ipswich in the early hours of the morning, was as follows:—Sergeant Fairley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st; Fitzgerald, R.A., 2nd; Crawford, Army Service Corps, 3rd. Time—4hrs. 2min. 1-5sec.

Fairley, whose running shoes had been mislaid, ran in some footwear he borrowed from a friend. These fell to pieces at the end of twenty-eight miles, and he finished his last two miles over granite roads in bare feet! He won by fifty yards.

JUNE 6TH.

THE ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER took place at the Whitehall Rooms on Oaks Day, and was well attended. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell took the chair. A full account appears on page 77.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MUSKETRY PRIZE (INDIA).

The 4th Battalion won the event this year, beating the 3rd Battalion, who won the prize last year.

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CORPORAL R. FAIRLEY,

WINNER OF ARMY 30 MILES ROAD RACE, 1913.

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The prize is competed for annually by all British troops and Volunteers in India.

JUNE 9TH.

On the above date Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Serocold and the 2nd Battalion paid an official visit to their Colonel Commandant, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., at Foxhills, Chertsey. Lieut.-Colonel Serocold and the officers were received on the terrace by Sir Edward and Lady Hutton, and the guests present included Prince Leopold of Battenberg, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Major-General Featherstonhaugh, Colonels Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, Farmer, and Sir Guy Campbell. Sir Edward welcomed the Battalion to Foxhills in a graceful speech, and complimented the officer commanding on the smart appearance of the Battalion. Three cheers having been given, the Battalion marched back to Blackdown Barracks.

JUNE 10TH.

THE KABUL TO KANDAHAR DINNER was held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts presiding. Amongst those present were:—Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Legh, and Captain R. C. MacQueen.

JULY 12TH.

THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP was won at Pirbright, by Quarter-Master-Sergeant A. T. Jackson, of the School of Musketry, with 148 points. Lieutenant Saunders-Gore-Knox, 1st Battalion, was second with 139.

JULY 31ST.—THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING.

At this Meeting, held on July 31st, the Wellington Cups were won by "Officers," the 2nd Battalion.

"Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Cup,"—Colour-Sergeant Saunders, 2nd Battalion, with a score of 59.

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The 4th Battalion distinguished themselves at Rawal Pindi by winning the Cup for the best Regiment-at-Arms in the Divisional Assault-at-Arms. In the team competitions this Battalion was first, and second in the Khud and obstacle races. The officers won the revolver match and the team tent pegging, and the Battalion was second in several other events.

AUGUST 21ST.

At the funeral of the late General Sir Martin Dillon, Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, which took place at Glasnevin, Dublin, the Regiment was represented by Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzgerald in the unavoidable absence of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton.

SEPTEMBER 6TH.—VISIT OF FRENCH OFFICERS TO THE RIFLE DEPÔT.

Five officers of the French Staff College visited the Rifle Depôt on Saturday, September 6th. They had been on a tour of inspection of the chief military centres in England, and concluded their tour at Winchester on their way back to Havre.

At the Depôt they had an opportunity of gaining acquaintance of the British soldier in his everyday life at a Regimental Depôt. The visitors, who were the guests of Colonel Fortescue and the officers of the Depôt, were much pleased with everything they saw.

THE ETON FIELD GAME.

On October 11th the School played the "Green Jackets" at Eton, and after a strenuous game, contested under the worst conditions of weather, the latter were defeated by two points to nil.

Riflemen of all ranks, both past and present, will be glad to hear of the promotion to Lieutenant-General of

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Major-General " Johnnie " Campbell. We offer him our sincere congratulations on his well merited success, and hope soon to see it followed by the promotion of Major-General Sir Gerald Kitson, whom all Riflemen know to be an experienced soldier and a well-tried Staff officer.

Extract from London District Orders, No. 274, dated November 24th, 1913:—

9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles).—Lieut.-General William Pitcairn Campbell, C.B., is appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy of the Battalion, *vice* Major-General Herbert F. the Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O., retired pay, who resigns that appointment. Dated 22nd November, 1913.

THE KING'S CHALLENGE CUP (MUSKETRY).

RESULT, 1913.

	Yds. 300	Yds. 500	Yds. 600	Total
1st—4th Battalion (fired at Gharial) ...	166	143	174	483
2nd—2nd Battalion (fired at Pirbright)	134	164	167	465
3rd—1st Battalion (fired at Ash) ...	134	157	163	454
4th—3rd Battalion (fired at Meerut) ...	126	139	144	409

The following are the names of the members of the winning team and their individual scores:—

	Yds. 300	Yds. 500	Yds. 600	Total
Lance-Sergeant Oram, G.	20	17	17	54
Lieutenant Ponsonby, H. C.	20	14	18	52
Lance-Corporal Hackney, H.	20	14	18	52
Corporal Newham, R....	16	18	18	52
Lance-Corporal Ismay, T.	16	16	17	49
Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith, C.	16	16	16	48
Colour-Sergeant Grew, H.	12	16	19	47
Corporal Edmunds, H.	18	10	18	46
Corporal Williams, C.	16	10	18	44
Corporal Horne, G.	12	12	15	39
			Total	483

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The result of the King's Challenge Cup (1913) was submitted to His Majesty the King, who graciously sent the following reply to Colonel Fortescue through Lord Stamfordham:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

December 13th.

MY DEAR FORTESCUE,

I have submitted to the King the result of the shooting for His Majesty's Cup for the King's Royal Rifles.

His Majesty congratulates the 4th Battalion on their very fine score, which placed them so easily at the head of the list.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

An Addition to our Battle Honours.

As will be seen from the letter to the Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion printed below, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the honorary distinction of "*North America*, 1763–64" being added to our list of Battle Honours, together with our gallant friends of the Black Watch, "in recognition of services rendered during the war against the Red Indians (Pontiac's Conspiracy)." The thanks of the Regiment is due to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton and the members of the History Committee for this most gratifying result of their labours. It is of interest to recall that the Regiment was also closely associated with the 42nd in that splendid display of courage and pluck at the glorious defeat of Ticonderoga, on the 8th July, 1758, when the losses of both Regiments were enormous.

20/Infantry/320 (A.G. 1). *24th December*, 1913.

MY LORD,

With reference to paragraph 2 of this Office letter, number as above, dated 18th July, 1911, on the subject of

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the application for the award of an honour for the Red Indian Wars, 1756–64, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the King's Royal Rifle Corps being permitted to bear the honorary distinction, " North America, 1763–64," in recognition of services rendered during the war against the Red Indians (Pontiac's Conspiracy). This will be published in Army Orders in due course.

I am,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. H. BRADE.
Field-Marshal

The Right Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Colonel Commandant,
1st Battalion K.R.R.C.

The 60th Rifles of Canada.

The following letter from the Officer Commanding the above Corps will, we are sure, be of interest to all Riflemen.

Moose Jaw, Sask.,
September 23rd, 1913.

From the Officer Commanding,
The Sixtieth Rifles of Canada,
Moose Jaw.

To the Officer Commanding,
The King's Royal Rifle Corps,
Winchester, England.

SIR,

I have the honour to present to yourself and officers the compliments of the officers of the Sixtieth Rifles of Canada, and to invite you to call on us should you at any time pay this country a visit. Bearing, as we do, a number so long associated with your famous Corps, we feel you should know the little there is to know of our Regiment, and we are anxious to know more of the history of your

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Regiment, which has seen so much service, and whose high standing is ever before us as an ideal. The present Sixtieth of Canada was authorized to be raised as a City Corps on January 2nd of the present year, with headquarters at Moose Jaw, having as a basis for organization the left half Battalion 95th Saskatchewan Rifles, which was absorbed. At present time we have twenty-five officers and something over two hundred N.C.O.'s and men enrolled. During the summer we conducted home training two nights a week, and spent five days in Camp with about six thousand other troops of all arms. As yet, we have no permanent armouries, but a very fine building for such purposes and for drill hall, offices, sergeants' and men's rooms, is now under construction, and we hope will be completed next fall. The authorized strength of our Regiment is about five hundred and fifty of all ranks, which strength we hope to reach as soon as we have proper accommodation.

I should appreciate receiving from you any suggestions you might care to make regarding our organization or other details, and shall particularly appreciate a visit from yourself or officers at any time, when we should do our best to make your visit a pleasant one.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

HERBERT SNELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
60th Rifles of Canada.

S.W.

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BATTALION RECORDS.

1st Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From December, 1912, *to November*, 1913.

March 3rd.—Second Lieutenant E. Walmsley, 3rd Battalion, and Second Lieutenant E. H. Barker, 4th Battalion, joined pending embarkation next trooping season.

Second Lieutenant Prince Leopold of Battenberg, K.C.V.O., and Second Lieutenant A. H. Wilkie joined the Battalion on supplementary list of officers. These two officers have since been confirmed in the appointment.

Lieutenant Evans appointed orderly officer to the Brigadier (Brigadier-General R. H. Davies, C.B.).

March 5th.—Lieutenant Gough won Heavy Weight Race at the Regimental Point-to-Point Races with *Goojerat*, ridden by Mr. B. W. Jackson.

March 19th.—Cross-Country (Battalion) Race for Lord Robert Manners' Cup.

The course was about six miles over natural country. The going was heavy, and a strong head wind had to be fought against for the first three miles. The finish was over one and a half miles of the Long Valley. Result:—

1st, Rifleman Pratt ...	... C Company.	Cup.
2nd, Captain Willan ...	... G „	
3rd, Bandsman Baxter	... C „	
4th, L.-Corporal Hancox	... D „	

F Company, with most men in within the time limit, won the Inter-Company prize. Winner's time was 46mins. 10secs.

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March 20th–24th.—The Queen's Westminster Rifles, eleven officers and 200 other ranks, were accommodated in barracks, and carried out their Easter training.

March 26th, 27th, 28th.—The Command Billeting Scheme took place. The Battalion went out 17 officers and 400 other ranks.

March 31st.—The Battalion went to London for the funeral of the late Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B. Eleven officers and 300 other ranks under Lieut.-Col. Northey. Leaving Aldershot at 6.30 a.m., breakfast was given to the men at Wellington Barracks, and the Battalion then marched in the procession from the War Office to St. Paul's; returning to Aldershot at 5 p.m.

April 16th.—An exchange was sanctioned between Lieutenant Chaworth-Musters and Lieutenant Wakefield-Saunders, the former going to the Depôt from the Sub-Depôt, and the latter from the Battalion to the Sub-Depôt.

April 25th.—Second Lieutenant V. Bourke joined the Battalion on the supplementary list.

April 29th.—Lieutenant Porter rejoined the Battalion on completion of a tour of duty at the Depôt.

May 2nd.—No. 2 Company (Major Armytage) took part in the Douglas Shield Competition.

May 3rd.—Lieutenant Jackson was promoted Captain and shortly afterwards posted to the 2nd Battalion.

May 9th.—The King and Queen arrived at Aldershot on a week's visit. A guard of honour, commanded by Captain Willan, with Lieutenants Bonham-Carter and Gough, were on duty at the entrance to the Royal Pavilion.

On Sunday, 11th, there was a special Parade Service. The Battalion was represented by a party of twenty-eight N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, with Sergeant-Major Beck, under the command of Captain G. Culme-Seymour.

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May 9th, 12th.—Whitsuntide leave was granted to all who could be spared.

May 10th.—Their Majesties the King and Queen passed through the Barracks. The Battalion was drawn up on the parade ground under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Northey.

May 20th.—No. 4 Company (Captain Legard) proceeded on a Company march to Petersfield, and were away for three days.

May 30th.—Second Lieutenant Sweeting (5th Battalion) joined for six months' attachment.

June 1st.—Major Shakerley, D.S.O., proceeded to the R.A. practice camp on Salisbury Plain.

June 3rd.—The King's Birthday parade was held on Laffan's Plain. The Battalion numbered 26 officers and 430 other ranks.

Colonel Northey proceeded to the R.A. practice camp for a week.

June 6th.—Most of the officers attended the Regimental dinner.

June 14th.—Aldershot day at Ranelagh. The Battalion was represented by Lieutenant Porter (back), Lieut. Knox-Gore (3), Captain Denison (2), and Lieut. Gough (1). In the first round they defeated the Coldstream Guards by 7 goals to 2. In the semi-final they were defeated by the Grenadier Guards after a hard-fought game by 1 goal to 2. The Grenadier Guards won the final.

June 16th–28th.—Battalion Training.

June 25th.—The Battalion proceeded to London to assist in lining the streets for the visit of the French President to the Guildhall.

On June 30th Brigade Training commenced, lasting till July 5th.

Divisional Training followed on July 14th.

On August 8th the Brigadier (General Davies) made

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his annual inspection of the Battalion, expressing himself as being very well pleased with everything.

Between now and the manœuvres general leave and furlough was granted.

September 13th.—The Battalion left Aldershot by road for the Inter-Divisional Command and Army Exercises, reaching Aldershot again on the 29th.

October 9th.—A draft of seventy N.C.O.'s and Riflemen left the Battalion to join 3rd Battalion in India.

November.—Second Lieutenants Lloyd and Ormrod posted to the Battalion. Second Lieutenants Hone and Waring joined the supplementary list.

1ST BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Northey.

Major G. C. Shakerley, D.S.O.	Major G. A. Armytage.
Captain A. D. Legard.	Captain F. L. Pardoe.
„ F. G. Willan.	„ H. W. M. Watson.
„ G. Culme-Seymour.	„ E. B. Denison.
„ G. C. Kelly.	
Lieut. H. C. M. Porter.	2nd Lieut. H.H. Prince Maurice V. D. of Battenberg, K.C.V.O.
„ A. P. Evans.	
„ W. A. C. Saunders-Knox-Gore.	„ J. S. Alston.
„ A. L. Bonham-Carter.	„ M. S. Ormrod.
„ G. V. H. Gough.	„ R. A. Banon.
„ E. G. W. Bourke.	„ C. G. E. Clowes.
„ A. H. Brocklehurst.	„ H. C. Lloyd.

Adjutant—Lieutenant R. H. Woods.

Quarter-Master—Lieutenant A. Harman.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	W. Beck.
Bandmaster	T. Brown.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	G. Evans.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant G. Knaggs.
Orderly-Room-Clerk	Sergeant J. W. Biltcliffe.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry	T. Shirley.
Sergeant-Bugler	S. Tyler.
Sergeant-Cook	A. Hopkins.

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Band-Sergeant	F. Tyler.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. O'Leary.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. J. Cosier.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	P. W. J. McVittie.
Sergeant-Master-Shoemaker	W. Byrne.
Armourer-Quarter-Master-Sergeant	F. W. Hunt.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company—	A. C. Abrey	Acting-Company-Sergeant-Major.	
	H. Zedder	,,	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant.
B Company—	F. Dickerson	,,	Sergeant-Major.
	H. Moulsher	,,	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant.
C Company—	G. Floater	,,	Sergeant-Major.
	C. F. Schoon	,,	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant.
D Company—	J. Reynolds	,,	Sergeant-Major.
	H. Spencer	,,	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 Badge	119
,, ,, ,, 2 Badges	52
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	11
,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	4

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major W. Beck.
Colour-Sergeant H. Moulsher.
,, H. Spencer.
,, J. Reynolds.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor P. W. J. McVittie.
Sergeant W. H. Marlow.
,, T. A. Page.
Rifleman A. Ward.
Bandmaster T. Brown.

WAR MEDALS.

In possession of 1 Medal	15
,, ,, ,, 2 Medals	18
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	2
,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	1

OTHER MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major W. Beck	Distinguished Conduct Medal and Coronation Medal.
Bandmaster T. Brown	Coronation Medal.
Rifleman W. Apps	,, ,,

MUSKETRY.

A.R.A. Results, 1912. *Prizes won by the Battalion.*

Queen Victoria Cup	6th and 22nd
Hopton Cup	7th
Young Soldiers' Cup	2nd and 9th

Company Match—1st, *Challenge Shield* (Company), also 3rd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 20th, 35th, and 57th.

Thus all eight Companies were in the prize list. Total amount won in all competitions was £51.

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ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING.

July 25th and following days.

Earl Roberts' Cup	4th
Young Soldiers' Competition	2nd
Wellington Cup (Sergeants)	2nd

Total prize-money won, £11. 9*s*. 10*d*.

REGIMENTAL RIFLE MEETING.

Held at Ash Ranges, July 25th, 1913. Perfect weather and excellent results.

(*a*.) Battalion Challenge Cup (value £5), won by Corporal Shemmans (200, 500, 600 yards) for best aggregate.
(*b*.) Sergeants' Match . . . Sergeant Oxley.
(*c*.) Marksmen and First Class Shots . Corporal Shemmans.
(*d*.) Second and Third Class Shots . Lance-Corporal Earwaker.
(*e*.) Recruits . . . . . Rifleman Rowe.
(*f*.) Officers (handicap) . . . 2nd Lieut. Clowes (rec. 14).

TEAM COMPETITIONS.

Rapid Fire . . .	Won by No. 4 Section of No. 1 Company.
Attack	,, E Company.
Moving Target . . .	,, D ,,
Tile Competition . .	,, E ,,

Total prize-money given was £40.

N.R.A. Competitions, 1913.

Lieutenant Knox-Gore, best score up the range in Army Championship.
Silver Medal and £10.
Earl Roberts' Cup—8th (Battalion Team).

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S BATTALION MUSKETRY.

No. of Marksmen . .	137	Battalion average .	114.8
First Class . . .	320	Recruits' average .	73.7
Second Class . . .	144		
Third Class . . .	15		
	—616		

Best Shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants—Sergeant Thompson, C Company.
Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Rifleman Malone, A Company.
Best Shooting Company—C Company.

Best Shot of Companies.

A Company,	Rifleman Malone		159
	Rifleman Barnett, E.		146
B ,,	Rifleman Giles		145
	Lance-Corporal Denstone		146
C ,,	Colour-Sergeant Floater		150
	Corporal Bird		149
D ,,	Sergeant McLean		151
	Lance-Corporal Hadfield		147

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FOOTBALL.

We were at the beginning of the season greatly handicapped by losing two of our best players, namely, Corporal Kemp and Rifleman Littler, both of whom played for the Army last season, and the latter also played for England *versus* Holland.

We still have real good backbone in the team with Sergeant Mitchell, L.-Corporal Perks, and Rifleman Robinson, who are quite sound players, and seldom off their game. Several young players have sprung up, and the team is above the average, as the following results will show:—

Aldershot Senior League.—Played 4, won 4, goals for 18, goals against 2.
Aldershot Senior Cup.—In the semi-final.
Charity Cup.—In the semi-final.
Amateur Cup.—Drawn against Woking in the first round, after being excused the preliminary rounds.

In the *Army Cup*, after defeating the Queen's Regiment by 9—1, we were beaten in the second round by the R.A.M.C. 1—2, away from home. This match was spoken of and reported as "*the match of the season.*" Fully 10,000 watched the game, which the *Sporting Life* described as fast, clean, and scientific, giving credit to both sides. One of our best players, Corporal Couson, was off, but we still hope to put our name below that of the 4th Battalion on the Army Cup in the future.

CRICKET.

The Battalion had a short but very successful season, playing four matches only, but winning them all. The opposing sides were:—The Hants Regiment, Black Watch, Worcester Regiment, and the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Rifleman Gregory distinguished himself in the match against the Worcestershire Regiment by clean bowling all ten wickets for the small sum of 15 runs! also performing the hat trick.

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The best score of the season was a well played 82 not out by Bandsman Vincent.

In Brigade and Command matches the Battalion was always well represented by Major Shakerley, Captain Legard, Lieut. Bonham-Carter, and Rifleman Gregory. The latter was selected to play for Hampshire against Oxford University.

In the *Inter-Company League*, C Company beat A, and D beat B, but owing to training and inclement weather, the final was never played off! This match is to be played next season!!

The Sergeants played two matches against the 2nd Battalion—one at Aldershot and one at Blackdown. We lost both, but the enjoyment and expectation of a return next season made up for the defeats!

NOTES FROM THE SERGEANTS' MESS.

"Warren Hastings" Commemoration.

On January 13th the Sergeants of the 1st Battalion commemorated the 16th anniversary of the wreck of *The Warren Hastings*, by giving a dinner and dance in the Wellington Lines' Gymnasium.

About 150 sat down to dinner, invitations only being issued to past and present members of the Sergeants' Mess. It gave great pleasure to see such a large number present, especially past members. Those who have attended the Riflemen Veterans' Association dinner will realise what kind of a re-union it was.

Speech-making was brief, but the loyal toast was drank with a "bumper," also that of "Our Old Comrades." Mr. Tyler, our late Bandmaster, responded on behalf of the old comrades in a most humorous speech. After dinner Colonel and Mrs. Northey, Colonel and Mrs. Oxley, and a large number of officers and their wives joined the party, and songs and dances kept everyone highly amused till 2.20 a.m. This being the supposed

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moment that the ship struck, the "bump" was celebrated in a fashion both joyous and striking, in which all present participated. An improvised band had assembled on the staircase, and at 2.20 a.m. burst into a wild "melody," and marching into and round the ballroom, drew into their train every person in the building, singing and dancing, arm-in-arm, four or six abreast; everyone joined in, even the Mutiny veteran, Mr. Thompson.

Many of the band instruments were wonderfully made, several (unknown to members of the Mess) being supplied by officers, and played by officers and ladies.

The *Warren Hastings* March was played, the band being assisted by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Brown with the triangle and symbols respectively. At the end of half an hour everyone was exhausted, and a short interval was given before dancing recommenced. Dancing was kept up to within an hour of *Reveille*, when everyone went home expressing themselves as having had the best evening of their lives.

Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Oxley's Party for the Married Families.

On July 5th Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Oxley gave a most kind invitation to the Band and married families of the Battalion. Char-a-bancs were provided to take 180 people to High Ridding, Camberley, where games and a tea were most kindly and hospitably provided. H.R.H. Princess Christian was there, and seemed very interested in the party. It was not till about 6.30 p.m. that the day came to an end, and after sincere expressions of thanks the party returned to Barracks.

Wellington Lines Billiard Tournament.

The above is arranged for the three Cavalry Regiments, the three Infantry Regiments, and the Royal Artillery in the Wellington Lines. Home and away

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matches are played throughout the winter, six players constituting a team. The prize is a silver shield.

The 1st Battalion won the shield the first year we were in Aldershot, but met with no success last year. However, this year everything is going well, and if the present success continues, it looks as if we may hope to see a second shield in the Sergeants' Mess, where the silver plate and shields are even now already crowded together.

WELLINGTON LINES' SERGEANTS' BILLIARD LEAGUE.

6TH ROUND RESULTS, 1913—14.

	Played	Won	Lost	Points
1st King's Royal Rifles . . .	36	26	10	26
1st King's Liverpool Regiment .	36	22	14	22
2nd South Staffords	36	20	16	20
Royal Artillery	30	14	16	14
5th Dragoon Guards	36	18	18	18
2nd Dragoon Guards . . .	30	10	20	10
11th Hussars	36	8	28	8

Winner of most games to date (December 10th) is Sergeant Burgess 1st King's Royal Rifles, who has played six, and won all.

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BATTALION RECORDS.

2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1912, to 30th November, 1913.

Major L. F. Philips was posted to the Battalion on December 13th.

Second Lieutenant G. R. Dubs proceeded with a draft to Karachi on 16th December, and returned to England on completion of the duty.

On 10th January the Battalion moved from Shorncliffe to Blackdown on change of stations.

Lieutenant A. J. Hunter was posted to the Battalion on February 1st, also Second Lieutenant Hon. W. A. M. Eden.

On February 19th Lieutenant B. W. Jackson was appointed Assistant Adjutant in place of Lieutenant Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton.

Lieutenant A. J. Hunter graduated at the Staff College February 21st.

On February 24th information was received that the Battalion had won the Queen Victoria Cup for 1912, thus bringing the record to four years in succession. The following gracious message was received from His Majesty the King:—

"I warmly congratulate the Battalion on winning the Queen Victoria Cup for the fourth year in succession. "George, R.I."

The following telegram was received from Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant, 2nd Battalion:—

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"Hearty congratulations on phenomenal success of Battalion. The whole Regiment is honoured by your achievement."

Captain G. H. Martin was appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Eastern Coast Defences, at Harwich, with effect from January 24th, 1913.

On May 10th Captain G. J. Jackson was posted to Battalion on promotion.

On May 13th the Battalion was inspected by His Majesty the King. The Battalion paraded in drill order, and were formed up in column. After the inspection, the Battalion marched past His Majesty in fours.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, and Princess Victoria had tea in the Officers' Mess, where all the officers were presented.

On June 5th Captain A. J. Hunter was posted to 4th Battalion on promotion.

The following gracious message was received from His Majesty the King by Field Marshal Lord Grenfell at the Regimental Dinner on June 6th:—

"Will you convey to all officers, past and present, my sincere thanks for their kind message, and assure them of my unfailing interest in all that concerns the Regiment. It gave me much pleasure to see the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot this year, and to find how thoroughly they maintained the high reputation the Regiment has always enjoyed.

"George, R.I."

Second Lieutenant G. R. Dubs was promoted to Lieutenant on June 21st.

Second Lieutenant P. J. R. Currie promoted to Lieutenant, May 7th.

Second Lieutenant D. J. Mitchell promoted to Lieutenant, October 8th.

Second Lieutenant J. Forster posted to Battalion on August 3rd on first appointment.

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On September 27th the new Company organization took place in the Battalion.

A and E Companies became A Company.
B and G Companies became B Company.
D and F Companies became C Company.
C and H Companies became D Company.

Company-Sergeant-Majors and Company-Quartermaster-Sergeants were appointed from 1st October.

The Battalion left Blackdown on September 13th to take part in Army Manœuvres, etc., and returned on September 28th. During the Aldershot Command Exercise, September 15th and 16th, the Battalion crossed the Thames by a pontoon bridge near Medmenham. One of the horses belonging to the watercart fell into the river and was drowned.

The Battalion encamped at West Wycombe on September 16th, and on 18th and 19th took part in Inter-Divisional Manœuvres, followed by Army Exercises September 22nd to 26th. The Battalion marched from Great Missenden to Winslow on 22nd, thence to Syresham on the 23rd. While in bivouac at Syresham, the Battalion was visited by H.M. the King, who was accompanied by T.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Battalion was also visited by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts and Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell on the 23rd. On the 24th the Battalion bivouaced at Woodford Hulse, and on the 25th took part in the operations on Sherman's Hill, returning to bivouac near Iron Cross. On the 26th the Battalion moved back to Woodford Hulse, whence it entrained in two parties for Blackdown.

A draft of one Sergeant and fifty-five Riflemen proceeded to join the 4th Battalion in India, in H.T. *Dongola*, on November 21st, 1913.

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2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

November 30th, 1918.

Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pearce Serocold, Commanding.

Major L. F. Philips.

Major R. G. Jelf.
„ H. F. F. B. Foljambe.
Captain A. E. Cathcart.
„ G. K. Priaulx.

Lieut. M. L. S. Clements.
„ R. H. Bond.
„ M. F. Blake.
„ L. G. Moore.
„ Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton.
„ B. W. Jackson.
„ P. J. R. Currie.

Captain G. J. Acland Troyte.
„ A. R. Leith.
„ J. E. N. Heseltine.
„ G. J. Jackson.

Lieut. G. R. Dubs.
„ D. J. Mitchell.
2nd Lieut. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.
„ G. S. R. Thompson.
„ Hon. W. A. M. Eden.
„ J. Forster.

Adjutant—Lieutenant C. F. Lee.

Quarter-Master—Lieutenant A. E. Robinson.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major	E. Scutt.
Bandmaster	W. J. Dunn.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	F. McLachlan.
Orderly-Room-Colour-Sergeant	W. H. Heath.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry	W. Bloor.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant	W. Hudson.
Sergeant-Bugler	G. King.
Sergeant-Cook	A. Saunders.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. Bass.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. Crabtree.
Transport-Sergeant	T. Davenport.
Band-Sergeant	S. Hoare.
Acting-Schoolmaster-Sergeant	F. Ashwell.
Orderly-Room-Clerk-Lance-Sergeant	A. Osborne.
Sergeant-Tailor	C. Hitch.
Sergeant-Shoemaker	W. Kemp.

Company-Sergeant-Majors.

A Company	A. Astrop.
B „	F. Walton.
C „	A. Hoare.
D „	F. Dean.

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COMPANY-QUARTER-MASTER-SERGEANTS.

A Company	R. W. Reed.
B ,,	E. Saunders.
C ,,	F. L. Carter.
D ,,	W. Crisp.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 Badge	118
,, ,, ,, 2 Badges	56
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	15
,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	8

WAR MEDALS.—OFFICERS.

In possession of 1 Medal	5
,, ,, ,, 2 Medals	5
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	1

OTHER MEDALS.—OFFICERS.

Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911	Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pearce Serocold.
,, ,, ,, ,,	Major R. G. Jelf.
Coronation Medal, 1911	Lieutenant A. E. Robinson.
Long Service and Good Conduct	Lieutenant A. E. Robinson.

OTHER RANKS.—WAR MEDALS.

In possession of 1 Medal	40
,, ,, ,, 2 Medals	11
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	1

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Bandmaster W. J. Dunn.
Colour-Sergeant (O.R.S.) W. H. Heath.
Company-Quarter-Master-Sergeant W. G. Crisp.
Sergeant J. Jones.
Sergeant H. Hopper.
Corporal W. Goodacre.
Lance-Corporal C. London.
Bandsman H. Keighby.
Rifleman P. Bermingham.
Rifleman S. Bridge.
Rifleman H. Pagett.

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct Medal	Quarter-Master-Sergeant F. McLachlan.
Royal Humane Society Medal	Company-Quarter-Master-Sergeant E. Saunders.
Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903	Company-Quarter-Master-Sergeant F. Carter.
Coronation Medal, 1911	Sergeant-Major E. Scutt.
,, ,, ,,	Bandmaster W. J. Dunn.

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MUSKETRY, 1913.

Classification of Battalion.

	Average	Marksmen	1st	2nd	3rd
A Company	114	12	30	15	2
B ,,	111.1	7	27	19	1
C ,,	115	14	28	12	–
D ,,	117.4	10	23	10	–
E ,,	109.2	10	25	23	1
F ,,	112.6	9	32	14	–
G ,,	110.1	9	30	18	–
H ,,	111.7	12	29	20	–
Battalion	112.7				

Best Shot of Companies.

A Company	Rifleman Stevens.
B ,,	Lance-Corporal Buchanan.
C ,,	Company-Quarter-Master-Sergeant Saunders
D ,,	Company-Sergeant-Major Hoare.
E ,,	Sergeant-Cook Saunders.
F ,,	Lance-Sergeant Jagger.
G ,,	Rifleman Timmins.
H ,,	Rifleman Penn.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants—Sergeant-Cook Saunders.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Lance-Corporal Buchanan.

A. R. A. Summary.

The following is a summary of prizes won by the 2nd Battalion in A.R.A. Competitions:—

Queen Victoria Cup	1st and 23rd
Young Soldiers' Cup	19th
Henry Whitehead Cup	16th
Hopton Cup	10th
Revolver Thirty	9th and 30th
Company Match, D Company	10th
,, ,, G ,,	11th
,, ,, H ,,	25th
,, ,, C ,,	27th
,, ,, A ,,	33rd
,, ,, F ,,	34th
,, ,, E ,,	69th

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class 1	16th
Class 4	3rd

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Competitions other than A. R. A. Matches.

1.—Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting (4 days).

Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Cup.—Col.-Sergeant E. Saunders, 1st.

Corporals' Cup.—Corporal Saggers, 2nd.

Rank and File Cup.—Lance-Corporal Walters, 4th.

Individual Young Soldiers' Cup.—Lance-Corporal Lonergan, 5th.

Wellington Cup. Officers' Series.—Won by a team composed of Lieutenants M. L. S. Clements, Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton, C. F. Lee, and B. W. Jackson.

Judging Distance Competition.—Battalion team—3rd.

Individual Prize Winners.—27.

2.—Roberts' Cup.—N.R.A. Meeting, Bisley.

Team of 10. Battalion was fourth.

Lieutenant C. F. Lee was in the prize list of eight competitions.

3.—Battalion Inter-Company Shield.

Decided by Practices 19, 22, 24, in Table B.

Won by H Company	Score	545
2nd, D Company	„	523
Highest individual scores—Sergeant-Cook Saunders – –		74
Lance-Corporal Buchanan . .		73

4.—Kinloch Shield.

(Conditions as for A.R.A. Inter-Company Match.)

Won by B Company	Score	306
2nd, D Company	„	279

5.—Regimental Rifle Meeting.

Grand Aggregate.—Series A . .	Corporal Saggers.
Series B . .	Lance-Corporal Jones.
Series C . .	Rifleman Gillespie.

Attack Competition.—Teams of five from Sections.

1st, A Company, No. 4 Section.

Open Snap Shooting.

(Open to all Aldershot Command and Guards at Pirbright.)

321 Entries.

1st, Sergeant Davey, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

2nd, Colour-Sergeant Saunders, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

4th, Colour-Sergeant Walton, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

6th, Sergeant Williams, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

9th, Lance-Corporal Chevis, 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

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6.—Ceylon Trophy.—(Individual scores in Annual Course.)

1st, Sergeant-Cook Saunders	Score	158
2nd, Lance-Corporal Buchanan	,,	158

SPORTS, 1913.

Hockey Matches, 1912–13.

	Played at		Goals—For	Against
Folkestone, A Team	Folkestone	Won	2	1
Sandling Park	,,	,,	5	1
Folkestone A Team	,,	,,	6	2
Folkestone Club	,,	Lost	2	6
Royal Berkshire Regiment	Shorncliffe	Won	4	0
,, ,, ,,	Dover	Lost	0	1
Ashford Club	Ashford	Won	8	0
Yorkshire Regiment	Blackdown	,,	5	0
North Lancashire Regiment	,,	Draw	2	2
Royal Sussex Regiment	,,	Lost	1	2
Yorkshire Regiment	,,	Won	4	0
Royal Military College	Camberley	Draw	3	3

Matches.

Won 7. Lost 3. Drawn 2. Goals for 42; against 18.

Inter-Company Hockey on the knock-out system for points counting for Ceylon Trophy was played in March. Result:—1st H. Company; 2nd, B Company.

BOXING, 1913.

After three or four Boxing Tournaments at Shorncliffe, we found that there were a large number of men in the Battalion who were keen and anxious to take up Boxing seriously. After our arrival at Blackdown, a Sports Meeting was held, when it was decided to form a sub-committee to run the Boxing. We had the great advantage of a gymnasium in Barracks, and we got the loan of a spare room, where a punch ball was erected, and where men could practice.

There was difficulty in obtaining a good instructor. The first one tried was rather too much of a bruiser, and too hard on the novices. However, we soon got another,

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who met with general approval. It was his job to come up five times a week and teach beginners, and train more advanced fighters for open competitions.

In the first tournament we held there were only Novices' Competitions, with some contests to add to the excitement. The idea of having only novices was to give the beginners some idea of fighting in public and a chance of showing their form. The winners can then go with the former winners of Battalion Competitions and take their chances in open events.

These Novices' Competitions always attract a fair number of entries, and from them the Battalion obtains a large number of trained fighters. The Band Boys are encouraged to take part. They seem to delight in paying off old scores in the ring, and, although they have to be matched according to their size, they are all tigers to fight. The Bandmaster is most kind in not objecting to his musicians getting their faces "pushed in."

The Company officers are to be thanked for encouraging their men to take up Boxing, the result of their labours being shown in the number received for our various Regimental Competitions.

April, 1918.

In April, 1918, a Novices' Boxing Competition was held. The statistics were as follows:—

8 Stone 4 Competition.—14 entries.

Final.—Rifleman Crowder beat L.-Corporal Dalby.

L.-Corporal Dalby put up a good fight considering he was giving away weight.

9 Stone Competition.—9 entries.

Rifleman Hatton beat Rifleman Menzies.

In this fight there was some hard slogging, but little knowledge of ring craft. Rifleman Menzies was knocked out in third round after a plucky fight.

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10 Stone Competition.—9 entries.

Bandsman Barrett knocked Rifleman Quaife out in second round. Earlier in this Competition Rifleman Porter lost on points to Bandsman Barrett, having put up a very plucky fight.

Boys' Competition.—4 entries.

The entries were small owing to the great difference in size.

Boy Timney put up a good fight against Boy Marsh, but in the final the former scratched to Boy Wheeler, who was considerably the larger.

The following contests took place on the first and second nights of this Tournament:—

First Night.—4-Round Contest.

Rifleman Lambert beat Rifleman Ward on points. This was a good contest, and Lambert shows signs of being a very good boxer.

Second Night.—6-Round Contest.

Rifleman Neil beat Private White (Yorkshire Regiment) on points.

4-Round Contest.

Rifleman Hammond (1st Battalion) beat Rifleman Lambert (2nd Battalion). Lambert, of course, had the disadvantage of fighting a contest the night before. Since this fight Hammond was the receiver of a special loser's prize in the Army Championship.

3-Round Contest.

Rifleman Eaton (1st Battalion) beat Drummer Smith (1st Yorkshire Regiment). Plenty of hard hitting, and Eaton won on points.

Throughout this Tournament there were some quite exciting fights, and the best losers well deserved their prizes. The Band was much appreciated during the intervals.

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October, 1913.

The second Tournament since being at Blackdown was held on October 28th and 29th, 1913. Hearing that there were large numbers of fighters in the Brigade, it was decided to have Brigade Competitions. The entries certainly exceeded our highest expectations. The great difficulty was to get through the fights in two nights. On both nights the Gymnasium was packed, and it was past midnight before we finished. Undoubtedly this was quite the best Tournament we have had since the Battalion has been home.

The following entries were received:—

For Open Events.

Royal Field Artillery	14
Royal Sussex Regiment	9
2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps	10
1st Northamptonshire Regiment	15
Loyal North Lancashire	19

Besides the open events, we had two 6-round contests, one 10-round contest, and two Novices' Competitions to keep up our supply. Entries for latter numbered 17.

Open Feather Weights.

Drummer Lusted (Sussex Regiment) beat Private White (Northamptonshire Regiment). This was one of the best fights of the Competition.

Open Light Weights.

Corporal Burge (Loyal North Lancashire Regiment) beat Private Hefferman (Northamptonshire Regiment).

The Open Welters.

Private Anderson (North Lancashire) beat Private Busby (Sussex Regiment). The semi-final of this competition Bandsman Barrett (60th) unfortunately put his thumb out, and was seen in the background hammering the wall to try to get it in again, but it proved too serious, and he was unable to fight again.

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OPEN MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lance-Corporal Tarvey (North Lancashire Regiment) beat Private Marriott (North Lancashire Regiment). A very close fight.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Bombardier Todd (Royal Field Artillery) knocked out Lance-Corporal White (Northamptonshire Regiment). White was several times knocked down.

REGIMENTAL NOVICES.—9st. 6lbs.

Rifleman Porter beat Rifleman Lee. Porter looks as if he will turn out a good fighter.

REGIMENTAL NOVICES.—8st. 6lbs.

Rifleman McDermott beat Rifleman Gillam on points. Both fought very well indeed.

6-ROUND CONTEST.

Rifleman Neil (2nd 60th) beat Rifleman Soppitt (1st 60th). Neil was by far the best man.

6-ROUND CONTEST.

Gunner Boulter beat Private Beard (Sussex Regiment).

10-ROUND CONTEST.

The 10-round Contest on the second night proved a great success. Harry Berry, of Dublin, late 11th Hussars, and winner of the Navy and Army Championship (Feather Weight), beat Lance-Corporal Rhodes (19th Hussars). Berry was conceding weight and height, but his in-fighting was quicker and very effective. This fight proved a special attraction, as Berry trains our men, among whom he is very popular.

Throughout this Tournament the Band gave us some excellent music. One would have liked more time to hear it, but the number of fights to be got through was large. Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Bloor did some excellent work as register-keeper, and Mr. Dunn (Bandmaster) and Company-Sergeant-Major Walton were splendid for their organization. The officers were:

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Referee.—Lieutenant Evans, 60th Rifles.

Judges.—Captain Springfield, Queen's Bays; Lieutenant L. V. Champion de Crispigny, Queen's Bays.

Time-keeper.—Captain G. K. Priaulx, 60th Rifles.

M.C.—Lieutenant Robinson, 60th Rifles.

Considerable numbers of our own men won prizes either as semi-finalists or as best losers.

In June Lance-Corporal Savory entered at N.S. Club, but was unlucky in drawing a previous year's winner, who again ran into the finals.

November 6th.—Bandsman Barrett won the Welter Weight, open to 2nd Infantry Brigade, at a Tournament held by the Royal Sussex Regiment at Woking. The fight was a hard one, and an extra round was given.

BATTALION SPORTS.

The Cross-Country Race was run this year on the League system, and was started before we left Shorncliffe, and carried on at Blackdown. It was found difficult to fit in the runs on account of football, etc., taking place at the same time. H Company was first, not losing a single run, G Company second, and F Company third. Lance-Corporal Teeling, E Company, won the individual prize.

We put in a team for the Aldershot Command Cross-Country Race, and finished ninth out of twenty-two, which was not bad, as we only had a short time to train for it. It was held over the usual course, about eight miles. Most of it was heavy going, and this year the race was run in a deluge, which made it worse than usual. We had a trial run against the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment at Blackdown, and easily defeated them, getting the first six men home. We hope to do better this year with a little more training.

The Battalion Sports were held in June (two days being spent in getting through the heats). There were

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a good number of competitors, especially in the novices' events, which brought out some promising performers.

Corporal Trousdale did well in the Open events, winning the 100 yards, 220 yards, quarter-mile, long and high jump, and hurdles. Lance-Corporal Teeling also did well, winning the half-mile, one mile, and three miles. We did not have many competitors in the Aldershot Sports. Rifleman Pearcey was a very good second in the Old Soldiers' Race, and our Relay Team ran well, but did not get into the final. We had a team in the Aldershot Command Obstacle Race, run over the obstacle course in Aldershot on August 11th. The team, consisting of two officers, four sergeants, and 100 Riflemen, took a good deal of getting together. In order to pick a Battalion team, we had our Battalion Obstacle Race about three weeks before over the whole course at Blackdown, which event was won by H Company, D Company being second, and C Company third. Our team did fairly well in the Aldershot Obstacle Race, but were handicapped by not having been able to practice over the course beforehand. This competition takes a great deal of working up owing to the large number of men in the team, a few of the team not being really fit, does away with all chance of winning, and owing to the stress of work it is difficult to get hold of the whole of the team to train beforehand.

RESULTS OF BATTALION SPORTS.

Long Jump.—1st, Corporal Trousdale (18ft. and ½in.); 2nd, Rifleman Barnes; 3rd, Rifleman McCulloch.

One Mile.—1st, Lance-Corporal Teeling (5min. 7 1-5 secs.); 2nd, Rifleman Cobbold; 3rd, Rifleman King.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1st, Rifleman Wright (91yards 2ft.); 2nd Rifleman Ladbrooke.

Old Soldiers' Race.—1st, Rifleman Pearcey; 2nd, Sergeant Bass; 3rd, Sergeant Madeley.

Half-mile Race.—1st, Lance-Corporal Teeling (2min. 16 2-5 secs.); 2nd, Corporal Wilks; 3rd, Rifleman Carter.

Tent Pitching.—F Company.

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High Jump.—1st, Corporal Trousdale (5ft.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Savory.

Hurdles.—1st, Corporal Trousdale (19 2-5secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Savory; 3rd, Bugler Edwards.

Company Relay Race.—Distance, one mile.—1st, F Company (4min. 4 4-5secs.); 2nd, G Company.

Obstacle Race.—1st, Rifleman Waite; 2nd, Rifleman Lewis; 3rd, Rifleman Barnes.

100 *Yards.*—1st, Corporal Trousdale (10 2-5secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Mackett; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Chevis.

Three Mile Race.—1st, Lance-Corporal Teeling (16min. 3-5secs); 2nd, Lieutenant R. H. Bond; 3rd, Rifleman Cobbold; 4th, Rifleman King.

Quarter-mile.—1st, Corporal Wilkes (57 1-5secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Mackett; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Chevis.

220 *Yards.*—1st, Corporal Trousdale (25secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Mackett; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Wilks.

Tug-of-War.—Won by E Company.

CEYLON SHIELD, 1912–13.

Order of Merit.

1st	H Company	125	Points.
2nd	G „	64	„
3rd	E „	48	„
4th	A „	47	„
5th	C „	45	„
6th	F „	40	„
7th	B „	30	„
	D „	30	„

Bayonet Fighting.

Early in March there was an Inter-Company Competition between the four double Companies to decide which should represent the Battalion in the Brigade Competition. This was the first time the assault had been attempted, with the result that the lucky, rather than the best fighting team was successful. No. 4 Company won solely for this reason; No. 2 putting up far the best exhibition in the ordinary style.

The Brigade Competition, to decide which Battalion should represent it in the Company Competition at Aldershot, was held shortly after, when we were easily defeated

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by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in the first round. This defeat was no surprise, owing to the unsatisfactory result of the former competition.

In April a League Competition on the old eight Company system was held to decide which Company should hold Colonel Farmer's Challenge Cup, and to allot the points for the Ceylon Shield. Owing to various forms of training being in full swing, it was found that it was difficult to get finished, though in reality this was an excellent thing, as the fighting was greatly improved in the later rounds, chiefly owing to the keen way in which nearly all the Companies practised.

Colonel Farmer very kindly allowed the Cup he had given for the old Sword Exercise to be altered to Bayonet Fighting, to be won annually.

Result:—1st, G Company. Cup, and twenty points to count towards Ceylon Shield. 2nd, F Company, and fifteen points to Ceylon Shield. 3rd, B Company, having defeated C after fighting off a tie.

Football.

Summary of football of the above Battalion during the season 1912–1913.

Owing to the Battalion changing stations during the season, the Battalion football team was entered for the Army Cup only. We were defeated in the first round by the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers by 4 goals to nil. The following was the result of the Battalion Football Shield Competition:—

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
H Company . . .	7	6	1	0	13
C ,, . . .	7	4	2	1	10
A ,, . . .	7	2	3	2	7
G ,, . . .	7	3	1	3	7
D ,, . . .	7	3	1	3	7
E ,, . . .	7	3	0	4	6
F ,, . . .	7	1	2	4	4
B ,, . . .	7	1	0	6	2

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BATTALION RECORDS.

3rd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1912, to 30th November, 1913.

November 1st.—The Battalion received orders that it would proceed to Delhi to take part in the State Entry.

November 5th.—Battalion proceeded by march route to Kalka *en route* for Delhi.

November 9th.—Battalion arrived at Delhi, and was encamped at Kingsway.

December 20th.—Rehearsal (full dress) of State Entry.

December 23rd.—Battalion took part in State Entry, lining the Chandi Chowk. It was at a point opposite D Company that the bomb was thrown at the Viceroy, several of the Company getting splinters, needles, etc., in their helmets.

The Band and B Company were detailed as Guard of Honour at the station when the Viceroy arrived.

January 11th.—Draft from 1st Battalion arrived at Delhi.

February 26th.—Major-General Pilcher inspected the Battalion.

March 3rd.—Battalion Long Distance Race. 1st, D Company; 2nd, H Company; 3rd, C Company. First man in, Rifleman Rowell, B Company; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Done, D Company; 3rd, Rifleman Pinnock, D Company.

March 5th.—*Battalion won the Duke of Connaught's Cup.* Team:—Colour-Sergeant Yates, Sergeant Plomer, Sergeant Horton, Lieutenants Atkinson, Mellor, Sergeant-Major Johnson.

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March 29th.—Battalion entrained for Meerut.

April 5th.—The Battalion was inspected by the Inspector of Physical Training, 7th Division.

April 6th.—A, B, and E Companies and details proceeded to Chakrata *via* Dhera Dun.

June 21st.—Colonel Gosling entertained married families to tea and sports in his compound.

June 28th.—C Company beat 63rd Battery Royal Field Artillery by 2 goals to nil in the final for the Meerut Hockey Cup.

July 17th.—Band and details proceeded to Chakrata for change of air.

September 9th.—F Company beat P Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, in the final for the Meerut Football Cup by 2 goals to 1, after a very fast and exciting game.

September 16th.—C Company beat D Company in the final for the Garrison Cricket Cup.

September 24th.—The Battalion drew against the Royal Scots; after half an hour's extra play in the first round of the Durand Football Competition, the match resulted in a tie.

September 25th.—This match was replayed, the Battalion winning by two goals after playing extra time.

The Regimental Staff of the Battalion beat the Regimental Staff of the 13th Hussars at hockey by 2 goals to nil.

September 26th.—The Battalion team beat the 5th Artillery Brigade by 2 goals to 1 in the second round for the Durand Cup.

September 27th.—C Company drew with the Mussoorie Volunteers at hockey on roller skates. It was a most amusing match, and caused great fun, although the men were really very clever on their skates

September 28th.—The Battalion team played the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders in the third round for the Durand Cup, and drew after playing extra time.

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September 30th.—The team again played the Highlanders, and won by 1 goal to nil after playing extra time.

October 3rd.—The team played the Lancashire Fusiliers (the Cup holders), and lost by 1 goal to nil after a very fast game. Rifleman Tuck was hurt in the first few minutes' play, and had to leave the field. The team (as runners up) were presented with a silver Cup, to remain the property of the Battalion, and each man received a bronze medal.

October 5th.—The hockey (on skates) team beat the Mussoorie Volunteers by 4 goals to 1. The prize was a silver medal for each man of the team.

November 11th.—The Battalion marched to Darauli *en route* to Pur to take part in manœuvres.

November 14th.—Battalion marched to Pur, eighteen miles over very bad and dusty roads, where it stayed until December 20th for Battalion training and Inter-Brigade manœuvres. We were brigaded with the Gurkha Brigade from Dhera Dun.

November 23rd.—Rifleman MacDonald, H Company, was drowned in the canal. It is supposed that he was looking at some falls, which are about a couple of miles up the river, and fell in. The current is very swift, and he was not seen again. He only arrived from England on the 1st of this month.

3rd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

November 30th, 1913.

Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Gosling.

Major H. C. Warre, D.S.O.	Captain W. S. W. Parker-Jervis.
„ W. J. Long.	„ E. A. Bradford.
„ W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O.	„ F. V. Yeats-Brown.
Captain A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O.	„ G. A. H. Beaumont.
Lieut. G. M. Atkinson.	Lieut. E. R. H. Herbert.
„ J. F. B. Pearse.	„ E. D. Shafto.

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Lieut.	J. V. E. Lees.	2nd Lieut.	C. W. Fladgate.
„	A. D. Thursby.	„	N. C. H. Macdonald-Moreton.
„	H. M. B. de Sales La Terriere.	„	G. Walmsley.
„	F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.		

Lieutenant and Adjutant—J. F. Franks.

Lieutenant and Quarter-Master—A. C. Watkins.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	H. J. Johnson.
Bandmaster	H. B. Lovell.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	W. H. Pay.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Qmr.-Mr.-Sergt.)	J. E. Saunders.
Armourer-Sergeant (Amr.-Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.)	J. A. Orr.
Sergeant-Cook	M. Plomer.
Pioneer-Sergeant	H. E. Thompson.
Sergeant-Bugler	J. Woods.
Orderly-Room-Clerk (Sergeant)	H. L. Wilson.
Band-Sergeant	J. H. Shirley.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. Ramsey.
Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry	G. Clay.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	W. Taylor.
B „	H. Yates.
C „	R. Fitton.
D „	E. Cull.
E „	J. Schofield.
F „	L. Jones.
G „	A. W. James.
H „	R. Mitchell.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Bandmaster	H. B. Lovell.
Quarter-Master-Sergeant (O.R.S.)	J. E. Saunders.
Quarter-Master-Sergeant	W. H. Pay.
Colour-Sergeant	R. Mitchell.
Colour-Sergeant	W. Taylor.
Sergeant	W. Whitbread.
Sergeant	J. Goodwin.
Sergeant	F. Anderson.
Lance-Corporal	E. Bell.

WAR MEDALS.

In possession of 1 Medal	21
„ „ „ 2 Medals	34
„ „ „ Coronation Durbar Medal, 1911	71

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Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of 1 Badge	353
,, ,, ,, 2 Badges	325
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	19
,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	3

Certificates.

1.—*Educational.*

In possession of 1st Class Certificates of Education	47
,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,, ,,	319
,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, ,, ,,	515

2.—*Other Certificates.*

	Officers	N.C.O.'s & Rfn.
Veterinary Class	1	—
Intelligence Duties	2	—
Sketching Class	1	—
Ordnance College	1	—
Acting Paymaster's Duties	1	—
Mounted Infantry	8	63
Gymnastic Instructors	2	9
Regimental Transport (India)	2	9
,, ,, (England)	—	25
Hindustani Higher Standard	1	—
,, Lower ,,	1	3
School of Musketry	15	14
,, ,, ,, (Maxim)	3	5
,, ,, Cookery	1	5
Signalling Instructors	7	5
Field Works	1	2
Acting Schoolmasters	—	7
Ambulance Class and First Aid	—	86
Pioneer-Sergeant's Certificate	—	1
Cold Shoers	—	6
Chiropodists	—	5
Sanitation	—	59
Swimming	—	604
Telephone Operators	—	25
,, ,, (Exchange)	—	4
Nursing Orderlies	—	18
Supply Duties	2	11
Motor Car Drivers	—	2
Pushtu Elementary Test	—	1
Master Tailor's Certificate	—	1
Military Telegraphy	—	17

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MUSKETRY.

Annual Musketry.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants	9971	Colour-Sergeant Yates.
Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen	4197	Rifleman W. Whitaker.
„ „ A Company . .	7459	Rifleman J. Drewry.
„ „ B „ . .	9971	Colour-Sergeant H. Yates.
„ „ B „ . .	9971	Colour-Sergeant H. Yates.
„ „ C „ . .	2858	Sergeant R. Machin.
„ „ D „ . .	4197	Rifleman W. Whitaker.
„ „ E „ . .	9087	Rifleman G. Myerscough.
„ „ F „ . .	7641	Bugler F. Dale.
„ „ G „ . .	8271	Rifleman F. Hirons.
„ „ H „ . .	8290	Rifleman J. Stanton.

Classification.

Company	Average Part III	Mrksmn.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total Exercised
A . .	118.2	36	64	28	1	129
B . .	107.2	13	61	46	2	122
C . .	113.9	23	64	35	1	123
D . .	108.7	12	66	44	3	125
E . .	109.2	19	59	42	3	123
F . .	107.4	16	54	44	8	122
G . .	114.8	27	62	30	2	121
H . .	107	7	60	54	3	124
	110.8	153	490	323	23	989

Best Shooting Company—A Company.

Battalion average for Part III—110.8.

Total number of W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen exercised—989.

Best Shot of Sergeants	—Colour-Sergeant Yates . . .	.	168
„ „ Rank and File	—Rifleman Whittaker . .	.	155
„ „ A Company	—Rifleman Drewry . .	.	151
„ „ B „	Colour-Sergeant Yates . .	.	168
„ „ C „	Sergeant Machin . . .	.	146
„ „ D „	Rifleman Whittaker . .	.	155
„ „ E „	Rifleman Myerscroft . .	.	145
„ „ F „	Bugler Dale	.	148
„ „ G „	Rifleman Hirons . . .	.	145
„ „ H „	Rifleman Stanton . . .	.	144

Cash prizes won by Battalion at B.P.R.A. Meeting, 1,500 rupees.

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BOXING, 1913.

Owing to the move of the Battalion to Delhi for duty during the State Entry, and then to Meerut and Chakrata, there was little opportunity of having any tournaments until the Battalion got together at Meerut in October. Still, the men kept in good trim, and the new hands worked whenever they got a chance.

In January, at a tournament given at Rawal Pindi by the 4th Battalion, Rifleman Chappel won 75 rupees and a gold medal for the Middle Weights, and Rifleman Fairclough won the same for the Light Weights. Fairclough is a clean, clever boxer, and has already done well this year.

In September, at Kalana, he won the Open Light Weights, carrying off 75 rupees and a silver cup. At Lucknow he won the Open Light Weights, open to all India, beating Private Coots, of the Connaught Rangers, and again winning 75 rupees and a silver cup. He also won a 4-round contest, beating Private Beatty, of the East Lancashire Regiment. He was awarded the silver medal for the best loser in the fourth round of the Middle Weights.

In October a tournament open to the 7th Meerut Division was held. The Battalion won the following events:—

Open Light Weights.—Rifleman Fairclough beat Private Graham in the final.

Open Welters.—Rifleman Fairclough beat Rifleman Anderson, Rifle Brigade.

Open Middles.—Rifleman Mason was the runner up in the final.

11*st. Novices.*—Rifleman Woods beat Gunner Green in the final.

9*st.* 6*lbs., Novices.*—Rifleman Henley beat Private Chisholm, 18th Hussars, in the final.

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10*st.* 7*lbs.*, *Novices.*—Rifleman Leadbetter beat Rifleman Davy in the final.

Special 6-*Round Contest.*—Rifleman Fairclough beat Sergeant Dunbar, Seaforth Highlanders.

There are a lot of young fellows coming on well, and we expect to do well in January, manœuvres, etc.. permitting.

SPORTS, 1913.

The games of the Battalion during the past year since we left Dagshai have greatly improved, chiefly, I think, because both at Delhi and Meerut we have had unlimited ground instead of the small, stoney square at Dagshai, where we had both to drill and play games. Our camp at Delhi was opposite the grounds built for the Durbar tournaments. They were good, and although we shared them with the 9th Gurkhas, yet we had room for one big football and one hockey ground, and even then there was plenty of spare ground left for kicking about.

Our play was limited to Inter-Company matches, as we were the only British Regiment; but this evidently did no harm, as the successes of the Battalion later on in the year proved. In fact, it has brought out a lot of talent which we shall be able to use in the Battalion later on.

At Meerut this hot weather we tried the inter-section cricket, and I think this was a great success. It enabled every one to have a chance, and consequently the men got very keen; and if there is any hidden light in the Battalion, it ought to be discovered by a competition of this sort.

The Battalion at Meerut won all three Garrison cups open to Batteries, Squadrons, and Companies. These were all formerly held by the Gunners; and among

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other cups won by the Battalion were two for Water Polo, at which game the Band seem to maintain the pre-eminence they first acquired at Bermuda eight years ago.

Altogether, I think we have every reason to be pleased with ourselves for the doings of the last six months, ending in a very good performance of the Battalion in the Durand Football Cup at Simla, where we were beaten in the final by the Lancashire Fusiliers (1—0) after beating the Royal Scots, hot favourites, in the second round, having previously drawn with them twice.

At Delhi we played off the football (divided into two divisions) and hockey leagues, which lasted nearly three months. The grounds were crowded with spectators every day, and the interest in the games was maintained till the very end of the tournaments. B Company proved themselves still to be the best football Company by winning in both divisions, H Company being second each time. The hockey league was won by A Company, the men during the last eighteen months having suddenly become very keen on the game.

The Viceroy honoured the Battalion by coming to see the Long Distance Race on March 3rd. The course was about six and a half miles long, but the race was a slow one, because, when they started, it was blowing a hurricane, which soon afterwards turned into a downpour of rain, which made the roads very greasy and the general going bad.

Rifleman Rowell, B Company, was an easy winner, and he was followed home by Lance-Corporal Done, D Company; Rifleman Pinnock, D Company, coming third; and Rifleman Grimwood, D Company, coming fourth.

D Company won the Cup for having the first ten men in, and they were followed by H and C Companies.

M

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Just before we left Delhi we played off the Inter-Company Football, B beating H in the final. This was rather a foregone conclusion, as B Company now has seven of their players in the Battalion team!

Early in May the inter-section cricket was started. It lasted for very nearly three months. There was a match every evening, most of which were played to a finish; No. 2 Section of D Company being the ultimate winner, beating No. 4 Section of F Company.

Directly the rains started we began to play for the Garrison football and hockey Cups, both of which we won. The hockey Cup was played for first. There were fourteen entries. C Company won the final (2—1), beating last year's winners (the 64th Battery Royal Field Artillery).

The hopes of the Battalion when the tournament started were centred on A Company, the winners of the Battalion League, but they were knocked out by the 64th Battery in the semi-final.

The final was an excellent game, won by C Company, simply, I think, because they were the fittest team, and towards the end were able to run round their opponents, who were really perhaps more scientific hockey players. C Company greatly owe their success to Lance-Corporal McCullock, who captained them, and was the best man on the ground.

The Garrison cricket and football Cups were both played off during August and September. In each of the tournaments we had three Companies left in the finals.

The cricket Cup was won by D Company, who beat C Company by three wickets after a most exciting game.

In the football, B Company were favourites, but were beaten in the semi-final by P Battery, R.H.A., a much heavier team, who simply won by the kick and rush

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3RD BATTALION HOCKEY TEAM.

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game. The final ended in F Company beating P Battery by 2 goals to 1. Rifleman Haley, in goal, was the hero of the game. He managed to save shot after shot; while Skevington, in the forward line, was at times brilliant.

The water polo team went to Rawal Pindi and Lahore, where they won two Cups and several races. Details will be found under the heading of "Water Polo." The Lahore Cup carries with it the Championship of India.

The Battalion football team entered for two tournaments. In the Punjab-Bengal Tournament they were beaten by the Berkshire Regiment in the first round after playing extra time. They played indifferent football, and evidently showed they had not played together before, by their lack of combination, which was owing to our being at Delhi.

The referee for the Durand Football Tournament at Simla said, "He had never seen a Battalion play a more gentlemanly game or take defeat better, with absolutely no ill-feeling." Our backs and goalkeeper were unequalled by any team, but our forwards were at times very weak in front of goal.

The Battalion hockey team went to Lucknow to compete in the "All Comers' Hockey Tournament," beating the Worcestershire Regiment by 2—1, and winning the "Canning Cup."

Water Polo.

On the arrival of the Battalion at Meerut, the swimmers of the Battalion were delighted to find a plunge bath, which, although rather small, could be used for the game of water polo, in which we all take such an interest. Every advantage was taken for practice, and the bath was always crowded.

In September the Regimental team went up to Rawal

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Pindi to compete in the railway sports. The following events were won by the Battalion:—

The Challenge Cup for water polo, by 4 goals to 2 in the final. The team consisted of:—Lance-Corporal Allen, Rifleman Allen, Rifleman West, Conway, Johnson, Fisher, and Wheeler; Rifleman York being waiting man. The members of the team were in addition presented with a medal.

The team also took the following:—second in the quarter mile, second in the 100 yards, second and third in the 220 yards, and 3rd in relay race.

The same team went to Lahore to compete in the water sports there. In the water polo they beat the 7th Brigade, R.H.A., by 9 goals to 2 in the first round, the Lancashire Fusiliers by 13 to 1 in the second round, and in the final the Railway Volunteers by 5 to 1.

In addition to the Cup,* the team each won a silver medal.

Rifleman Wheeler won the quarter mile by one and a half lengths.

In the 220 yards Rifleman Chappel was first, Lance-Corporal Allen second, and Rifleman Wheeler third.

R. A. T. A.

Annual Report, 1913.

The R.A.T.A. has had quite a successful year again. Since the arrival of the Battalion in Meerut, the numbers have gone up by leaps and bounds, and, at the moment of writing, there are 650 names on the books. From a financial point of view, we are also very well off. The property is valued at 6000 rupees (this included two billiard tables and two tennis courts). The gratuities paid to members going home during the trooping season,

* The Polo Cup carried with it the "Championship of India."

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1912–13, was 1,500 rupees, at the following scale—20 rupees for the first year, and 10 rupees for every succeeding year of membership. This points out what an advantage (from a monetary point of view only) for a young soldier to join as soon as possible. The Branch has entertained all drafts on joining the Battalion, the Secretary and Company representatives meeting them and making them welcome in their new Battalion.

Lieutenant Thursby has been elected President, and Lieutenant Franks Vice-President for the year. Lieutenant Franks succeeds Lieutenant Atkinson in the office of Vice-President.

The Branch has lost a great ally in the person of Lieutenant Atkinson, but no doubt our loss is the gain of one of the other Battalions, as he is most keen and takes a great interest in the work.

We are still fortunate in being able to command the services of Lieutenant Watkins (our old President).

I should like to say that the success of the Branch is, in a great measure, due to the interest taken in it by the Colonel Commanding and all officers of the Battalion, who not only assist us in every practical way, but also encourage us by attending our entertainments.

We have held our own very well in the way of sport. At the 13th Hussars' Annual Sports, Rifleman Dale ran second in the open quarter-mile.

In February (while the Battalion was at Delhi) the members went in to Meerut to entertain the Berkshire Branch on their leaving the station.

We beat their R.A.T.A. team at football by 3—1, and the following day beat the Battalion team by 1—0.

The Branch Dramatic Club gave a very good concert the night before they left.

The Branch team have played the Battalion team on three occasions. Results—2—2, 2—2, 0—0.

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Our Billiard record is quite a good one. The following are the matches played at Meerut:—

R.A.T.A.	*v.* Battalion . . .	Won	3—1
„	„ 13th Hussars . .	„	5—1
„	„ 13th Hussars . .	„	6—1
„	„ Sergeants' Mess . .	„	6—1
„	„ 21st Lancers . . .	„	4—0
„	„ 13th Hussars . .	„	4—0

The games were all 250 up.

The Dramatic Club has given a good many entertainments, which were strongly attended. Thanks are due to the following non-members for their valuable assistance:—Mrs. Pay, 3rd K.R.R.; Mrs. Mushatt, 13th Hussars; and Mrs. Hawkins, Military Works.

The tennis courts were in use the whole year, and several very successful "At Homes" were given.

Finally, I hope next year to report an increase in our membership, and more successes at sport.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. A. R. MONTAGU-STUART-WORTLEY, D.S.O.
COMMANDING 4TH BATTALION.

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BATTALION RECORDS.

4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From December 1st, 1912, to November 30th, 1913.

November 30th, 1912.—The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks of the G.O.C. 5th Infantry Brigade:—

Headquarters, 5th Infantry Brigade, Sohawa,
30th November, 1912.

On the completion of manœuvres, and the consequent severance of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps from the remainder of the War Brigade, Brigadier-General D. C. F. Macintyre, C.B., voices his own and the appreciation of the Indian Units of his Brigade at having had the opportunity of soldiering with so highly trained and efficient a Battalion.

The able directions of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, the efficiency of the officers, and the high spirit and marching powers of all ranks have made a great and useful impression.

The Brigadier and the Indian Units bid farewell with best wishes for the continued prosperity of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

December 9th.—Second Lieutenant C. S. Price-Davies having joined the Battalion on November 23rd, 1912, is taken on the strength accordingly.

December 11th.—"At the conclusion of manœuvres the General Officer Commanding 2nd Division desires to thank all ranks for their keenness and for the hard work done by them. It must be remembered that some of the field days were designed with the express purpose of

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giving higher commanders and the Staff an opportunity for practising their duties in war, and on these occasions when troops could not see what was going on it may have seemed somewhat dull and uninteresting, but this is often unavoidable. He hopes that the numerous criticisms will be accepted in the spirit in which they were meant. An attempt has been made throughout to offer constructive criticisms, namely, where an operation has been adversely criticised a suggestion has been put forward as to how it should have been carried out."

December 16th.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated November 27th, 1912:—

"KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Captain C. V. L. Poë seconded for service on Staff (November 4th).

"Captain C. V. L. Poë is struck off the strength of the Battalion from November 4th, 1912.

"Second Lieutenant A. E. Lawrence is appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Authority, Divisional Order, 6th Poona Division, No. 1180, dated 2nd and 3rd December, 1912."

January 14th, 1913.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated December 20th, 1912:—

"THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Second Lieutenant A. E. Lawrence is seconded for service on the Staff, dated November 22nd, 1912."

January 27th.—The 1908 pattern Web Equipment, having been issued to the Battalion, will be taken into wear forthwith.

February 7th.—Captain W. A. I. Kay is posted to the Battalion on absorption. Authority, W.O. Letter, No. 112/60/1871 (A.G. 4a), dated January 8th, 1913.

February 24th.—Lieutenant W. L. Clinton, Lieutenant the Hon. J. N. Bigge, Lieutenant R. J. H. Purcell, and Lieutenant J. F. P. Butler passed the examination in subjects (*d*) and (*j*) for promotion.

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February 25th.—From the Brigade Major, Rawal Pindi (Infantry) Brigade:—

Memo.

I am directed to convey the following remarks by the General Officer Commanding the Brigade, on the Annual Inspection Report of the Battalion under your command, for the year 1912:—

Drill and Instruction.—The Battalion is very steady under arms, and drills well. It is thoroughly efficient at manœuvres. All ranks understand and carry out their duties in the field quickly, and with plenty of dash and energy.

There is no unnecessasy interference with the initiative of subordinate commanders.

Musketry.—Satisfactory. Figure 113.8, an improvement of four points on last year. Marksmen, 150; 1st Class Shots, 484; 2nd Class Shots, 326; 3rd Class Shots, 24. The fire discipline of the Battalion is very good. Officers and N.C.O.'s generally understand their duties in regard to fire well, and the men are always well in hand when firing.

Signalling.—Very satisfactory. Twenty-three 1st Class, one 2nd Class. Specially good at telephone work, and practical signallers in the field.

General.—The Officer Commanding trains and instructs his Battalion on sound and thoroughly practical lines. He knows his business, and his officers and men, and has their entire confidence. He is himself a very keen and well read soldier, and has succeeded in imparting an excellent spirit to those under him. The officers as a body are keen and zealous, and well acquainted with their duties. The N.C.O.'s are well taught and educated men, and know their work.

There are in the ranks a certain number of weedy and undersized men, but the average of the Battalion is good, and *esprit de corps* is very strong. Fit for service.

Interior economy of the Battalion is very satisfactory.

(Signed) T. C. Catty, *Captain,*
Brigade-Major.

March 19th.—Second Lieutenant E. H. Barker is

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posted to the Battalion on first appointment. Authority, W.O. Letter, dated February 11th, 1913.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Messervy and Second Lieutenant W. D. G. Batten, I.A.U. List, having arrived at Bombay on March 6th, 1913, are attached to the Battalion from that date.

March 24th.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated March 4th, 1913:—

"KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield to be Captain, dated November 9th, 1912.

"Second Lieutenant C. S. Price-Davies, Second Lieutenant S. L. Thompson, Second Lieutenant A. F. R. Lumby, Second Lieutenant A. S. Mackay passed the examination in subjects A (1) and (2) for promotion.

"Second Lieutenant S. L. Thompson, U.L. Indian Army, attached to Battalion, is appointed Double Company Officer 113th Infantry, from March 21st, 1913."

April 2nd.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated March 7th, 1913:—

"KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Lieutenant A. A. Soames to be Captain, dated January 28th, 1913."

April 13th.—Copy of the remarks by General Officer Commanding, 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, on the Inspection Report of the 4th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, for the year 1912–13.

A very satisfactory report.

The 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles are in a highly efficient state.

In spite of its being my old Regiment, I feel justified in reporting on them, having carefully considered all points, as the best Battalion for war in my Division. Very quick in the field, well instructed in all branches of soldiering, an exceptionally keen lot of officers who are prepared to take on any responsibility.

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Fit for service.

I am directed by the G.O.C. to state that it gives him great pleasure to forward this report.

(Signed) T. C. CATTY, *Captain,*
Brigade-Major.

April 5th.—Second Lieutenant G. S. Oxley proceeded with twenty-four N.C.O.'s and Riflemen to Abbottabad to attend a Scout's Course from April 10th to October 24th, 1913.

April 13th.—The Headquarters and Right Half Battalion paraded at 6 a.m. and marched to Baracoa, *en route* for Gharial, arriving at Gharial on April 15th.

April 14th.—Left Half Battalion, under command of Major B. F. Widdrington, marched to Baracoa, *en route* for Gharial, arriving at Gharial on April 16th.

April 18th.—The Battalion was transferred from the 5th Brigade to the 4th Brigade for Mobilization.

April 22nd.—Captain C. J. T. R. Wingfield posted to Battalion on absorption.

Captain A. A. Soames posted to 3rd Battalion on promotion.

May 6th.—The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following telegram received from His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief:—

Chief congratulates Battalion on having won His Excellency's musketry prize.

May 14th.—No. 8802, Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. Smith and No. 8826, Rifleman C. Smith awarded Silver Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

May 20th.—Lieutenant C. T. Ellison passed an examination in Lower Standard Hindustani at Rawal Pindi on 7th and 8th April, 1913.

May 22nd.—Second Lieutenant R. V. C. Bodley attained the grade of 2nd Class Interpreter in French at an examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners at Bombay on January 21st, 1913 and following day.

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Extract from *London Gazette*, dated April 18th, 1913:

"KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Second Lieutenant A. C. P. Butler to be Lieutenant, dated January 28th, 1913."

May 27th.—Remarks on the Battalion Musketry Return for 1912–13:—

Remarks by the G.O.C., Rawal Pindi (Infantry) Brigade.

The Musketry result for 1912–13 shows a marked improvement over 1911–12, the Regimental average being 4.2 points a man higher. This proves that the system of instruction throughout the Battalion is sound, and that all ranks are keen and interested in the work.

The Machine Gun Detachment is well trained, and their employment in the field is tactically satisfactory.

The Battalion did well in the B.P.R.A. at Meerut.

(Signed) H. V. COX, *Brigadier-General*,
Commanding Rawal Pindi (Infantry) Brigade.

Remarks by the General Officer Commanding Division:—

Satisfactory.

(Signed) H. P. LEADER, *Brigadier-General*,
Commanding Rawal Pindi Division.

June 9th.—The Commanding Officer much regrets to announce the death of Lieutenant L. Aylmer, formerly of the 4th Battalion, which occurred recently in East Africa.

June 16th.—The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks by the Army Commander on the report of the Battalion for 1912–13:—

I saw the Battalion at manœuvres this winter. A very highly trained body of officers and men. Exceptionally quick in the field. Fit for service.

Extract from India Army Order No. 261, dated May 19th, 1913:—

"Major H. R. Blore to be Commandant Branch School of Musketry, Satara, *vice* Major C. E. Tristram, dated April 19th, 1913."

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June 22nd.—The Commanding Officer congratulates the Battalion on the result of the competitions at the Assault-at-Arms, and specially on becoming the best Regiment at Arms. As the G. O. C. Division said, such results cannot be attained without hard work nor can they be attained without good feeling and determination to succeed.

The Commanding Officer thanks Officers, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen for all their efforts and the trouble they have taken. He specially wishes to thank the Attached Officers, each of whom has contributed to the result. The Battalion has cause to be proud of the successes of the last six months, and the Commanding Officer hopes that they are only a prelude to future and greater successes.

June 28th.—Captain A. J. Hunter is posted to the Battalion on promotion. Authority, W.O. Letter, No. 112/60/1884, A.G. 4, dated March 31st, 1913.

July 1st.—The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief on the report of the Battalion for 1912–13:—

Very satisfactory report.

July 23rd.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated June 20th, 1913:—

"Lieutenant C. K. Howard Bury, 4th Battalion K.R.R. Corps, retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, R.W., for pay and promotion, 1909, dated June 21st, 1913.

"Second Lieutenant F. W. Messervy, I.A.U.L., attached to the 17th Lancers, Sialkot, pending his admission to the Indian Army, dated July 8th, 1913."

August 12th.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated July 8th, 1913:—

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"THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Second Lieutenant G. S. Oxley to be Lieutenant, dated April 19th, 1913.

"Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Ponsonby and Second Lieutenant A. F. R. Lumby passed an examination in Hindustani, Lower Standard, held at Murree on 7th and 8th July, 1913."

Extract from *London Gazette*, dated July 15th, 1913:

"THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Lieutenant Hon. J. N. Bigge is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army."

September 9th.—Empire Day Cup. The Battalion team won a prize of £10, 15th place.

September 24th.—The Battalion paraded as strong as possible for inspection by the Lieutenant-General Commanding Northern Army, on Gharial Flats, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday, 27th inst. Dress—drill order, khaki.

October 15th.—The Battalion moved from Gharial to Rawal Pindi as follows:—Advanced party. H Company, under Captain Kay, on October 26th, 1913. Right Half Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., on November 6th. Second party, E, F, and G Companies, under command of Major B. J. Majendie, on November 10th.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Ponsonby passed an examination in Higher Standard Hindustani.

Captain W. A. I. Kay, Lieutenant W. L. Clinton, and 2nd Lieutenant W. D. G. Batten, I.A.U.L., passed an examination in Hindustani, Lower Standard, held at Murree on 1st and 2nd October, 1913. Authority, Rawal Pindi, Divisional Order, No. 1344, dated November 24th, 1913.

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4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., Commanding.

Major B. F. Widdrington.
Captain H. F. W. Bircham.
„ J. F. F. Tate.
„ G. Wynne Finch.
„ A. J. Hunter.

Major B. J. Majendie.
Captain W. A. I. Kay.
„ R. H. Seymour.
„ C. J. T. R. Wingfield.

Lieut. R. J. H. Purcell.
„ H. O. Curtis.
„ A. C. P. Butler.
„ W. L. Clinton.
2nd Lieut. M. K. Mackenzie.
„ C. S. Price Davies.
„ L. H. St. A. King.

Lieut. S. H. Ferrand.
„ C. T. Ellison.
„ G. S. Oxley.
2nd Lieut. R. V. C. Bodley.
„ E. H. Barker.
„ E. Fitz G. Campbell.

Adjutant—Lieutenant H. C. Ponsonby.

Quarter-Master—Lieutenant T. Jones.

Officers of the Unattached List for the Indian Army attached to Battalion.

2nd Lieut. W. D. G. Batten.
„ D. F. Bickmore.
„ A. F. R. Lumby.

2nd Lieut. R. M. Bruce.
„ S. L. Thompson.
„ A. S. Mackay.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major	H. W. Morgan.
Bandmaster	H. S. Dobinson.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	C. Smith.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.)	J. Cam.
Sergeant-Bugler	W. Johnson.
Sergeant-Cook	W. Hetherington.
Band-Sergeant	E. Clinton.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	E. Clark.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. Kerss.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant	B. Byrne.
Acting-Schoolmaster-Sergeant	J. Gill.

Colour-Sergeants.

A Company	H. Grew.
B „	T. Shillito.
C „	E. Gardner.

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D Company	L. Gurnett.
E „	T. Lycett.
F „	D. Morton.
G „	S. Madeley.
H „	T. Brasier.

Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of 1 Badge	368
„ „ „ 2 Badges	376
„ „ „ 3 „	21
„ „ „ 4 „	3

Good Conduct Medals.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Morgan.
Quarter-Master-Sergeant (O.R.S.) J. Cam.
Rifleman S. Smith.
Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. Smith.
Rifleman A. Harvey.

War Medals.

In possession of 1 Medal	54
„ „ „ 2 Medals	11
„ „ „ 3 „	1

Delhi Durbar Coronation Medal—59.

Certificates.	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Riflemen
Musketry	12	17
Signalling	7	7
Mounted Infantry	7	88
Chiropody	—	3
Physical Training	1	7
Cooking	—	2
Transport	3	34
Stretcher Drill and First Aid	—	69
Veterinary	1	—
Acting-Schoolmasters	—	7
Telegraphy	—	17
Military Engineering	—	3
Supply	1	15
Nursing	—	12
Reconnaisance	1	32
Butchery	—	2
Pioneer-Sergeants' Certificates	—	3

Certificates of Education.

First Class	41
Second „	341
Third „	533

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MUSKETRY.

Marksmen	306
1st Class Shots	444
2nd „ „	179
3rd „ „	11

Average of Battalion—118.

	Average	Company Shot	Score
A Company	118	Lance-Corporal A. Scragg	163
B „	117	„ „ H. Geens (Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. Smith, 160)	151
C „	125	Sergeant G. Richardson	166
D „	117	Rifleman H. May	152
E „	117	Lance-Corporal J. Ransom	158
F „	112	Corporal R. Newham	165
G „	119	Rifleman G. Wilcox	151
H „	123	Lance-Corporal H. Hackney	160

Best Shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants—Sergeant Richardson.
Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Corporal Newham.

Rifle Meeting.

Held at Rawal Pindi from 17th to 21st March, 1913.

Match 1.—800 *Yards Rapid Fire.*

			Score
Class A	1st	Lance-Corporal Ismay	30
	2nd	Rifleman Smith	28
	3rd	„ Payne	27
Class B	1st	Sergeant Pook	26
	2nd	Rifleman James	25
	3rd	Lance-Corporal Owens, Rifleman Townsend, „ Massey (tie)	24
Class C	1st	Lance-Corporal Goody	24
	2nd	Rifleman Jenkins	23
	3rd	„ Lawlor	22

Match 2.—500 *Yards Deliberate.*

Class A	1st	Corporal Shannon	24
	2nd	Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith (tie)	24
	3rd	Rifleman Mills	
Class B	1st	Colour-Sergeant Gurnett	25
	2nd	Rifleman Bindon	23
	3rd	„ Cheshire	21
Class C	1st	„ Bassham	23
	2nd	„ Bereton	21
	3rd	„ Timson	21

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Match 3.—600 *Yards Deliberate.*

Class A .	1st	Corporal Johnson	23
	2nd	Colour-Sergeant Madeley . . .	23
	3rd	Sergeant Williams	22
Class B .	1st	Rifleman Edwards	20
	2nd	Sergeant Cornish	20
	3rd	Rifleman Witherstone	19
Class C .	1st	,, Davey	23
	2nd	,, Clayton	21
	3rd	,, Stephenson	20

Match 4.—"*The Championship.*" 300, 500, 600 *Yards.*

1st	Colour-Sergeant Grew	131
2nd	Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith . .	127
3rd	Sergeant Oxley	126

Match 5.—"*Colonel Fortescue's*" *Cup.* 300, 500, 600 *Yards.*

1st	D Company	395
2nd	B ,, ...	388

Match 6.—"*General Bloomfield's*" *Cup.* 300 *Yards.*
Running man and defence practice.

1st	A Company	115
2nd	H ,, ...	108

Match 7.—"*Captain Ryder's*" *Cup. Falling Plates.*

1st	C Company.	3rd	A Company.
2nd	E ,,	4th	D ,,

A Match open to the Rawal Pindi Garrison.

1st	4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . .	510
2nd	Punjab Volunteer Rifles	495
3rd	1st Royal Sussex Regiment	487
4th	21st Lancers	474

Individual Scores.

1st	Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps	71
2nd	Lance-Corporal Geens, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps	68
3rd	Sergeant Day, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment . . .	68
4th	Volunteer Ramble, Punjab Volunteer Rifles . .	68
5th	Sergeant McLeod, 21st Lancers	67

In Matches 1, 2, and 3 there were 36 prizes in each class, and in Match 4, 35 prizes.

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The Officers' Cup.

1st Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Ponsonby.
2nd Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand.

The Commander-in-Chief's Cup.

1st	4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . . .	651
2nd	Royal Irish Fusiliers	639

Team.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith.	Lance-Corporal H. Geens.
Corporal G. Oram.	,, A. Scragg.
Lance-Corporal T. Ismay.	Rifleman H. Tarver.
,, H. Hackney.	,, G. Carter.
Colour-Sergeant H. Grew.	

Individual scores not known owing to eight men firing on one target according to the conditions of the Match.

The King's Cup.

1st	4th Battalion	583

Team.

Lance-Corporal H. Hackney	71	Colour-Sergeant H. Grew	62
Lance-Sergeant G. Oram .	65	Rifleman G. Spears .	58
Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. Smith . . .	63	Corporal R. Newham .	57
		Lance-Corporal H. Geens	48
Rifleman H. Tarver .	62	,, A. Scragg	42

Army Rifle Association, 1912.

Match 5.—Queen Victoria's Cup (Abroad).

1st	4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	480
2nd	4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . . .	477

Match 7.—The Hopton Cup (Abroad).

4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . .	12th

Match 10.—Inter-Company Match (Abroad).

D Company, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps	14th
C ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	22nd
A ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	41st

No others in prize list.

Match 12.—The Henry Whitehead Cup (Abroad).

4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . .	8th

Empire Day Cup.

The Battalion secured a prize of £10 for 15th place in the "Empire Day Cup" Competition.

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Match 3.—600 *Yards Deliberate.*

Class A .	1st	Corporal Johnson	23
	2nd	Colour-Sergeant Madeley . . .	23
	3rd	Sergeant Williams	22
Class B .	1st	Rifleman Edwards	20
	2nd	Sergeant Cornish	20
	3rd	Rifleman Witherstone	19
Class C .	1st	„ Davey	23
	2nd	„ Clayton	21
	3rd	„ Stephenson	20

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Running man and defence practice.

1st	A Company	115
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1st	C Company.	3rd	A Company.
2nd	E „	4th	D „

A Match open to the Rawal Pindi Garrison.

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5th	Sergeant McLeod, 21st Lancers	67

In Matches 1, 2, and 3 there were 36 prizes in each class, and in Match 4, 35 prizes.

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The Officers' Cup.

1st Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Ponsonby.
2nd Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand.

The Commander-in-Chief's Cup.

1st 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . . . 651
2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers 639

Team.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant Smith.
Corporal G. Oram.
Lance-Corporal T. Ismay.
„ H. Hackney.
Colour-Sergeant H. Grew.
Lance-Corporal H. Geens.
„ A. Scragg.
Rifleman H. Tarver.
„ G. Carter.

Individual scores not known owing to eight men firing on one target according to the conditions of the Match.

The King's Cup.

1st 4th Battalion 583

Team.

Lance-Corporal H. Hackney	71	Colour-Sergeant H. Grew	62
Lance-Sergeant G. Oram .	65	Rifleman G. Spears .	58
Quarter-Master-Sergeant C. Smith . . .	63	Corporal R. Newham .	57
Rifleman H. Tarver .	62	Lance-Corporal H. Geens	48
		„ A. Scragg	42

Army Rifle Association, 1912.

Match 5.—Queen Victoria's Cup (Abroad).

1st 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade 480
2nd 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . . . 477

Match 7.—The Hopton Cup (Abroad).

4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . . 12th

Match 10.—Inter-Company Match (Abroad).

D Company, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps 14th
C „ „ „ „ „ „ 22nd
A „ „ „ „ „ „ 41st

No others in prize list.

Match 12.—The Henry Whitehead Cup (Abroad).

4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps . . 8th

Empire Day Cup.

The Battalion secured a prize of £10 for 15th place in the "Empire Day Cup" Competition.

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FOOTBALL.

21st Lancers' Football Tournament.

For this two teams entered. The first team played as under:—

1st round.—Bye.
2nd round v. 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, an easy victory . . . . . Won 6—0
3rd round v. 21st Lancers . . . . . „ 2—1

The Lancers had the well-known amateur International goalkeeper, Mr. O'Donnell, playing, but in the first minute of the game he hung on to the ball too long, and was promptly bundled into the net with the ball by Scotton. He was at fault again soon after this, and Edwards scored. This was a real Cup Tie game.

Final v. Mountain Battery. This team in the previous round beat our "B" team after a very exciting game, 1—0. This proved to be the most strenuous game in the tournament, the Artillery leading 1—0 until seven minutes from time, when Hinds equalised from close range. Extra time was played. After eight minutes of this, Edwards placed in a beautiful centre, from which Scotton scored, giving the goalkeeper no chance whatever. After this the Artillery strengthened our chances by faulty kicking, and no further score was made.

The winning team received a magnificent cup, which becomes Regimental property, and each member a gold medal.

Team.—Goal, Rifleman Sheppard; backs, Lance-Corporal Wallace; Rifleman James; half-backs, Riflemen Eyes, Morrell, Hollick; forwards, Riflemen Wilcox, Skuse, Scotton, Hinds, and Edwards.

B Team.

1st round v. 21st (E. of I.) Lancers, 2nd or B Team . Won 1—0
2nd round v. 2nd North Staffords . . . . . „ 2—0
3rd round v. Mountain Battery . . . . Lost 1—0

This team, known as "Doolan's Eleven," was the surprise team of the tournament, beating the North

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4TH BATTALION FOOTBALL TEAM.

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Staffords quite easily, who the previous year beat our first team twice, 1—0 in the 10th Hussars and Bengal-Punjab Cups.

Team.—Goal, Rifleman Taylor; backs, Rifleman Hampson, Lance-Corporal Ludden; half-backs, Rifleman Jones, Doncaster, Corporal Smith; forwards, Rifleman Spears, Lance-Corporals Swindles, Deighton, Kilraine, and Tero.

Lahore Tradesmen's Cup.

After doing so well in the Lancers' Tournament, a team was sent to Lahore with hopes of going further than last year, but in the first round, which we thought would be rather an easy thing, the Durhams turned the tables by beating us in a very even and one of the best games in the tournament, 1—0.

A sprinting competition was also held, in which we reached the third round, being beaten by the winners.

Final Results of Football League.

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
A Company	14	9	3	2	25	8	21
B „	14	7	6	1	22	9	20
F „	14	8	3	3	17	10	19
C „	14	5	4	5	14	12	14
H „	14	4	5	5	12	16	13
B „	14	2	6	6	10	20	10
E „	14	4	2	8	15	22	10
D „	14	1	3	10	8	26	5

The Inter-Company Football Tournament for Captain (now Colonel) R. S. Oxley's Cup was played at Gharial during October, 1918. The draw for the first round was:—E *v.* H, G *v.* B, C *v.* A, and D *v.* F. In the first match E Company were very lucky to win by the only goal scored. B Company managed to draw with G (the holders), but were beaten 2 goals to 1 on the re-play after a very good game. C Company beat A Company, 1 goal to nil, after the best game of the tournament. F Company beat D Company 2 goals to 1.

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In the semi-final G Company unexpectedly lost to E Company, 1 goal to 2. C and F Companies were very evenly matched, and drew one goal each after a good game, but in the re-play F Company were very fortunate to win 2 goals to 1.

Very poor football was seen in the final between E and F Companies, the latter winning by 8 goals to nil.

CRICKET.

The Jamasjee Cup.

In the first round the Battalion drew a bye.

Second round.—4th Battalion 60th Rifles *v.* 1st Royal Sussex Regiment.

1st Innings—60th Rifles	. . . .	327
Sussex Regiment	. . .	368
2nd Innings—60th Rifles	. . . .	182
Sussex Regiment	. . .	145 for 5 wickets

The Sussex Regiment won by five wickets.

Best Scores.

1st Innings—Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand	. . . .	154
Captain G. Wynne Finch	. . . .	77
2nd Innings—2nd Lieutenant M. K. Mackenzie	. . .	42
Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand	. . . .	39
Captain G. Wynne Finch	. . . .	25
Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. R. Stuart-Wortley		22

In the first innings Second Lieutenant M. K. Mackenzie took six wickets for 117 runs.

In the first innings five wickets fell for 81 runs, when Captain G. Wynne Finch and Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand made a fine stand, bringing up the score to 284.

The Punjab Commission Cup.

In the first round of the Punjab Commission Cup the Battalion drew against the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The bowling of G. F. Earle, who took eighteen of our wickets, proved fatal to us, and for the opposing side Captain Sloggett made 63, and Colonel Shute 57 not out.

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		Scores.
60th Rifles	1st Innings	43
60th Rifles	2nd „	125
Rifle Brigade	1st „	208

In the first innings Captain G. Wynne Finch made 23, and in the second M. K. Mackenzie made 52, and Colonel Stuart-Wortley 29 not out.

BOXING.

With a view to encouraging boxing in the 4th Battalion, a Boxing Club was formed on arrival at Rawal Pindi from the Jhelum Manœuvres in December, 1912, with Major Widdrington as President; and Captain Wynne Finch, Lieutenant J. R. Wingfield, and Lieutenant Hon. J. N. Bigge, Members; Quarter-Master Jones, Treasurer; and Lieutenant A. A. Soames, Secretary.

The Commanding Officer advanced money to finance it, and a great many N.C.O.'s and Riflemen at once joined; Sergeant O'Connor, Rifleman Curzon, and Rifleman Nelson being appointed instructors.

A Boxing Tournament was held by the Battalion, outside their barracks at Rawal Pindi, on the nights of January 23rd, 24th, and 25th, open to the Northern Army, and proved an unqualified success. There were over sixty competitors, more than half of whom belonged to the 4th Battalion, and included four of the 3rd Battalion, who had very sportingly come up all the way from Delhi.

Captain Boyd Rochfort, 21st Lancers, Mr. Carter, R.G.A., and Mr. Earle, Rifle Brigade, very kindly officiated as referee and judges on all three nights, while Mr. Bigge held the watch. There were two contests, both of which went the full ten rounds. Rifleman Curzon, of the 4th Battalion, beat Bombardier Griffin, R.G.A., who had previously won the Middle Weight

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Championship of the South of India at Calcutta, and had sportingly come up from Kamptee for the fight; and Rifleman Nelson, also of the 4th Battalion, beat Rifleman Cole, the Champion Bantam Weight of the 2nd Rifle Brigade. They were both real sporting fights, and in each case the better man undoubtedly won.

There were four Open Competitions, each for 75 rupees and a gold medal, and two Novices' Competitions, at 10st. 7lbs. and 9st. 7lbs. Not many men in the 4th Battalion entered in the open competitions, as the large majority were eligible as novices.

The Open Middle Weights were won by Rifleman Chappell, of the 3rd Battalion, though he was very lucky, as his opponents scratched to him in the semi-final and finals, he having won his only fight in the first round in one minute.

In the other half of the draw Lance-Corporal Hackney of the 4th Battalion, beat a good man in Gunner Driscoll in the first round with a knock-out blow, but was beaten by Gunner Evans in the next round. This was one of the best fights of the tournament, and many of the spectators thought that Hackney had just won on points.

Gunner Evans was in turn beaten by Acting-Corporal Bingham, of the 2nd Rifle Brigade, who had so much punishment that he had to scratch to Chappell in the final.

In the Open Light Weights Rifleman Fairclough, of the 3rd Battalion, stood out by himself, and had no difficulty in winning, easily defeating Private Mortley, of the Sussex Regiment, in the final.

Lance-Corporal Burton and Lance-Corporal Ismay put up a very good fight in the first round, but the former, who won was beaten on points in the second round.

The crack Light Weight of the 4th Battalion, Rifleman Regan, was unable to compete owing to an injured thumb.

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The Feather Weights were won by Rifleman Price, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who beat Bombardier Kays, R.F.A., in the final. The hopes of the 4th Battalion were centred in Rifleman Hough. He defeated Rifleman Shee, of the 3rd Battalion, after a very good fight in the first round, but succumbed to Rifleman Price, who was a stronger and heavier man, in the semi-final.

The Bantam Weights were won by Rifleman Nelson, who fought out the final with his old antagonist, Rifleman Cole, Rifle Brigade, whom he had little difficulty in defeating again, though Cole fought hard to the finish.

The fights in this class were rather disappointing, as the two finalists stood out from the rest, though Rifleman George put up a plucky fight against Nelson.

Both the Novices' Competitions were very well contested all through.

In the 10st. 7lbs. Class two men of the Rifle Brigade and two of the 4th Battalion reached the semi-finals, but were unfortunately drawn against each other. The Rifle Brigade finalist, Rifleman Bannister, eventually beat Rifleman Penn, K.R.R., though at the end of the second round it looked any odds on Penn, but he had done all the leading, and Bannister, being a good deal the heavier and cleverer boxer, just won on points. Bugler Elvins, who got into the semi-final, fought very well all through, and Corporal Langston also showed promise.

In the 9st. 7lbs. Class Rifleman Walker and Rifleman Redmond, both of the 4th Battalion, got through into the final, both of them having shown great fighting qualities in the previous rounds.

Walker looked rather tired, having received a great deal of punishment in the semi-final from Rifleman Knight, Rifle Brigade, while Redmond appeared quite fresh, and after a very close fight, in which the latter

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had slightly the best of it, the verdict went to him on points.

Others of the 4th Battalion who fought well in this class were:—Lance-Corporal Rolfe, Rifleman Cook, and Lance-Corporal Turner. The fighting was so good in these two Novices' Competitions that the Committee decided to double the prizes.

As so many men in the Battalion had shown promising form in this tournament, eleven men were sent to Ambala in February, at the Club's expense, to compete for the Inter-Regimental Trophy, but several of our good men, notably Rifleman Nelson and Rifleman Walker, were beaten early in the competition by men who eventually won their respective classes, and only three men scored more than one point for the Battalion. Rifleman Curzon, who won the Catch Weights, Rifleman Regan, who got into the semi-finals of the Light Weights, being beaten by the eventual winner, and Rifleman Hough, who won three rounds in the Feathers.

The Battalion was equal fourth out of ten teams competing. Curzon, Regan, Hough, and Walker (Nelson had a broken bone in his hand, and could not go) went on to Meerut for the Army and Navy Championship of India. Curzon won the Middle Weights with some ease, retaining the Locke Elliot Belt, which he had won the previous year; while the other three fought well, but showed that they were rather lacking in experience.

Three weeks after returning from Meerut, Curzon, Nelson, Walker, and Regan went down to the 17th Lancers' Boxing Tournament at Sialkote. Curzon won the Middle Weights, and Nelson and Walker won contests against good men, while Regan was beaten by the winner in the Light Weights.

Rifleman Curzon deserves great credit for the interest in boxing that he has worked up in the Battalion, and he, personally, has made a great name for himself during

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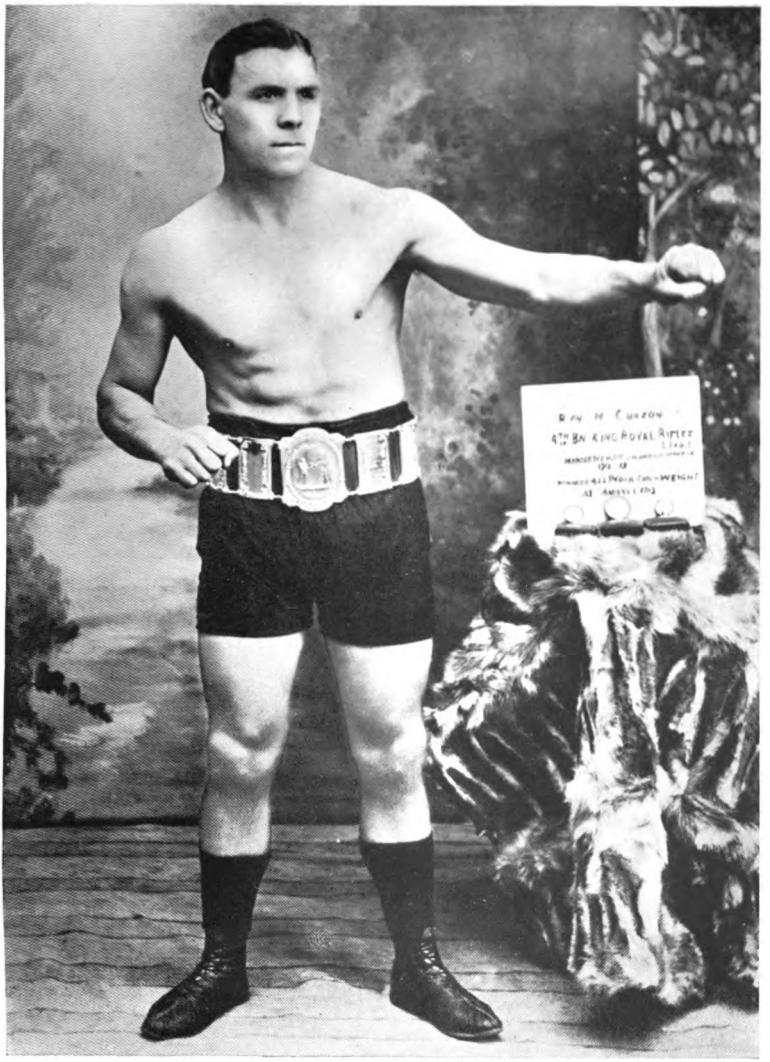

RIFLEMAN H. CURZON,

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPION OF INDIA, 1912–13.

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the last two years in India, not only as a boxer, but as a thoroughly straight and generous fighter.

Boxing Tournament of 3rd Battalion K.R.R. Corps, held at Meerut during October, 1913:—

Open "*Bantams.*"—Winner, Rifleman Nelson, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Open "*Feathers.*"—Winner, Rifleman Walker, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Contest.—Rifleman Curzon, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Bombardier Grimes, R.G.A.

4th Battalion Boxing Tournament, Held at Gharial.

This tournament took place on Gharial Flats on September 29th and 30th, and October 1st, and proved a great success. For the first day a 10-round Contest was arranged between Rifleman Regan, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., and Rifleman Price, 2nd Rifle Brigade. This was an even fight all through, Rifleman Regan eventually winning on points. The latter showed himself slightly the better man, but it would have been hard to pick the winner until the second half of the fight.

On the second day Rifleman Nelson, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., met Private Dwyer, of The King's Regiment, in a 10-round Contest. Both men showed excellent style, and gave a good exhibition of boxing. Nelson was quicker on his feet than Dwyer, and proved the winner on points.

It was hoped that the contest on the last day between Rifleman Curzon, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C. (holder of the Locke Elliot Belt), and Lance-Corporal Bingham, 2nd Rifle Brigade, would be the best exhibition in the tournament. Unfortunately, however, Curzon knocked his opponent out in the third round, although the first two rounds were slightly in favour of Bingham. The fighting throughout the tournament was very clean, and conducted in the best spirit. Appended are the results:

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BANTAMS.

Semi-Finals.

Private Thompson, D.L.I., beat Rifleman Bussey, 4th K.R.R.C.

Rifleman Johnson, Rifle Brigade, beat Rifleman Hanson, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Finals.

Private Thompson, D.L.I., beat Rifleman Johnson, Rifle Brigade.

FEATHERS.

Semi-Finals.

Private Reed, D.L.I., beat Rifleman Walker, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Lance-Corporal Clayton, D.L.I., beat Rifleman Case, Rifle Brigade.

Finals.

Private Reed, D.L.I., beat Lance-Corporal Clayton, D.L.I.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Semi-Finals.

Rifleman Marr, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Private Pilmour, D.L.I.

Rifleman Spears, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Gunner Hills, 38th Battery R.F.A.

Finals.

Rifleman Marr, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Rifleman Spears, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Semi-Finals.

Lance-Corporal Hackney, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Rifleman Penn, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Rifleman Loynes, Rifle Brigade, beat Private Maloney, Yorkshire Regiment.

Finals.

Rifleman Loynes, Rifle Brigade, beat Lance-Corporal Hackney, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Semi-Finals.

Bugler Powell, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Rifleman Poulton, 4th K.R.R.C.

Lance-Corporal Hackney, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C., beat Rifleman Penn, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Finals.

Lance-Corporal Hackney scratched to Bugler Powell (owing to an injured thumb).

BATTALION NOVICES' COMPETITION, 9st. 7lbs.

Semi-Finals.

Rifleman Barlow, A Company, beat Rifleman Thornton, A Company.

Lance-Corporal Lane, H Company, scratched to Rifleman Foreman, G Company (owing to injury).

Finals.

Rifleman Foreman, G Company, beat Rifleman Barlow, A Company

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4TH BATTALION KHUD TEAM.

WINNERS OPEN KHUD RACE, BRITISH TROOPS, ABBOTTABAD, 1913.

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KHUD RACE

For Cup presented by Officers of 1st 6th Gurkha Rifles at Abbottabad.
Run on March 31st, 1913.

ROUGH SKETCH OF BRITISH KHUD RACE COURSE.
HELD AT ABBOTTABAD, APRIL, 1913.

The ten teams entered for this race were ready to start at 4.15 p.m. Our first team drew Nos. 25, 28, and 29, and were on the extreme left of the line. As soon as the start was given, our team cut right over to the right of the first spur, instead of going straight up, and at the top Brooks was leading, with Haines and Hogg fourth and fifth.

From here onwards, Brooks was going clear away, with Hogg second and Haines fifth. Up the last steep rise to the top Brooks went very fast, and led by about eighty yards, Hogg running second; Haines somehow dropped back. Rounding the flag, Brooks came down the khud at a good pace, and must have been 100 yards ahead of Hogg, who was going strongly. Kaye, in the second team, came up well, and was fourth past the top, Haines being much behind.

When Brooks topped the spur in front of the finish he was going easily, and finished very fresh in 22mins.

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21secs., Hogg, about sixty yards behind, finishing second. Kaye finished a very good fourth. Haines, our third man, finished fifteenth, being very exhausted. The result was:—

1st, No. 1, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C. .	18 points.	Average	6
2nd, Essex Regiment . . .	24 „	„	8
3rd, No. 2, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C. .	27 „	„	9

Our two teams were the first two completed teams to finish.

POLO.

The Christmas Handicap Tournament.

This was a small local tournament, six teams in all being entered.

60th Rifles "A" beat "Captains Courageous" in the final, they having beaten 60th Rifles "B" in the first round.

Teams.

60th Rifles, "A."		*"Captains Courageous."*
Lieut. C. T. Ellison . 1		Capt. C. E. Bond, Royal Sussex Regiment.
„ J. R. Wingfield 2	½ goal.	„ R. M. Birkett, Royal Sussex Regiment.
„ H. O. Curtis . 3		„ D. W. Godfree, 21st Lancers
„ A. A. Soames back		„ R. E. Cecil, 21st Lancers.

Score.

60th Rifles, "A," 6. "Captains Courageous," 2½.

Teams Entered.

"Captains Courageous."	Rifle Brigade.
The Three R.'s	60th Rifles, "A."
21st Lancers.	60th Rifles, "B."

The Tradesmen's Cup (Handicap Tournament).

This was on a larger scale than the Christmas Tournament, there being ten teams entered.

In the first round both teams drew a bye.

In the second round 60th Rifles "B" beat the 5th Cavalry, and 60th Rifles "A" beat the 21st Lancers.

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In the third round "A" and "B" teams unfortunately had to meet, "A" winning by 3 goals to 1 on the handicap.

Final.

60th Rifles, "A."			*Rifle Brigade.*	
Lieut. C. T. Ellison	1		Lieut. M. Stopford	1
,, H. O. Curtis	2	2 goals.	Major G. Rickman	2
Capt. R. H. Seymour	3		Lieut. E. Durham	3
Lieut. A. A. Soames	back		Lieut.-Col. Shute	back

Score.

60th Rifles, "A," 3 goals. Rifle Brigade, 2 goals.

One goal was scored in the first chukker and two more in the second. After this no further score took place, play being chiefly in the centre of the field. On the whole, the 60th Rifles had the best of the match.

Infantry Polo Tournament, 1913.

It was decided to hold the Infantry Tournament at Delhi, Captain Yeats Brown, 3rd Battalion, kindly arranging all the stabling, etc. The 4th Battalion team went to Meerut on the 10th February, and had the advantage of a week's practice with the 13th Hussars, and went on to Delhi on the 17th. Only five teams entered, 4th Battalion, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Welsh Fusiliers, and Northumberland Fusiliers. The 4th Battalion were unlucky in drawing against the Welsh Fusiliers in the first round, as they were much the best team of all the entrants, and had had the advantage of having been on leave together at Lucknow for the previous four months, and so had played regularly together. The game was played on the Durbar Ground on February 20th, the Welsh Fusiliers winning by 8—1. The 4th Battalion did not have the best of luck, as previous to the game four of their best ponies were lame and unable to play, and in the game itself a pony was knocked out in the first minute of play by a collision. The score would have been somewhat more for the 60th if their shooting had been straighter.

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Team.—4th Battalion.

H. O. Curtis 1
Captain R. H. Seymour 2
A. E. Lawrence 3
A. A. Soames . . . . . back
Fifth man—J. Wingfield.

Murree Brewery Tournament.

Played in March at Rawal Pindi. Only one team was entered, as there was a shortage of ponies.

60th Rifles.		*Rifle Brigade, "B."*
Oxley . . . 1	Handicap 6	G. St. P. Lawrence.
Ellison . . . 2		Major S. Rickman.
Widdrington . . 3	*v.*	H. S. C. Peyton.
Soames . . back	Handicap 2	Col. C. D. Shute.

Our team scored 3 goals to the R.B.'s 2 goals, and was beaten on the handicap 5 goals to 3. (Three-quarters of the difference between the total handicaps of teams was taken.)

2nd (RAWAL PINDI) DIVISION. ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

This was the second year in which we competed in the above Assault-at-Arms, and everyone in the Battalion went about the business with the firm intention of doing their best to win some event, and more especially to contribute some points towards the Cup given for the "Best Regiment at Arms." There were ten events open to British Infantry:—

4 Bayonet Fighting Events.
1 Obstacle (Team) Race.
1 Machine Gun Competition.
2 Tugs-of-War.
1 Alarm Stakes.
1 Khud Race.

Also the following events for officers:—

1 Individual Tent Pegging.
2 Team Tent Pegging.
3 Revolver Competition.

In the individual events three points were awarded towards the Cup for the "Best Regiment at Arms" for a winner, and two points for second. In team events, seven and five.

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In Bayonet Fighting events we were out of luck, our only success being Lance-Corporal Hackney, second in the Individual (two points).

The Tug-of-War also went against us, in spite of a good team from B (Captain G. Wynne Finch's) Company, making a very good attempt.

The Alarm Race was won by a team of Mountain Gunners.

In the Machine Gun Competition we were second, but no points were given for this competition owing to some Regiments in the Division not being armed with this weapon.

The Khud Race was one of our chief successes, and being of all the events in the meeting the one requiring most physical exertion, we may be allowed to congratulate ourselves on the result.

Eleven teams of ten men entered, making a total of 110 starters. The course, a very rough one, started from near Powell's Hotel, Murree, and went down about 800 feet, then up past the Brigade Office, about 1,000 feet, finishing up with a steep descent on to the Murree football ground, of about 800 feet. Knowing Lance-Corporal Brook's reputation, we were scarcely surprised to see him pass the finish before anyone else hove in sight, almost two minutes ahead of the second man, Sergeant Tansley, who had a close finish with Lance-Corporal Kaye. We also secured fourth and sixth places, and had nine men in out of the first twelve. C Company, as a team, was first (seven points), A Company being second (five points).

Almost as gruelling as the Khud Race was the Team Obstacle Race. This was run one team at a time over a fairly stiff course, marks being given for time and style. D Company had to run first. They went in excellent style, and set up a time which was not beaten until the last team ran, that team being E Company, who just

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beat D, thus gaining us first and second places (twelve points).

In the Individual Officers' Tent Pegging (swords) Second Lieutenant F. W. Messervy, I.A.U.L., attached to the Battalion, was second, thus gaining two points.

In the Team Tent Pegging (swords) we entered two teams. The first team—Major Widdrington, Captain R. Seymour, Lieutenant C. Ellison, Second Lieutenant Price-Davies—won (seven points), and the second team was only beaten for second place by the Rifle Brigade by one point. We were very pleased at this result, in view of the fact that a very distinguished British Cavalry Regiment was competing in these events.

We also won the Officers' Revolver Competition (seven points), but the opposition was not of a very serious character. Team—Major Widdrington, Captain Kay, Lieutenant and Adjutant Ponsonby, Second Lieutenant Batten, I.A.U.L.

Thus we won the Cup for "Best Regiment at Arms" by 42 points to the Yorkshire Regiment's 28, they being second.

SPORTS.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY SPORTS.—APRIL, 1913.

G Company's team won the Open Relay Race (quarter-mile each man). Major Widdrington was first and Lieutenant Ellison second in the Open Tent Pegging with swords. This was very satisfactory, because they had several cavalry officers to compete against.

35TH SIKH'S SPORTS.—FEBRUARY, 1913.

Rifleman Wilcox won the Open Quarter-mile.

RIFLE BRIGADE SPORTS.

Rifleman Wilcox won the Open Two Miles.

THE REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

Catch Weight Tug-of-War.—Final.—B *v.* A. B Company won easily after a somewhat disappointing pull.

Team Bayonet Fighting (10 *men a team*).—*Final.*—A *v.* G. A Company won 14 points to 7.

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High Jump.—1st, Bugler Mason, 5ft. 1½in.; 2nd, Rifleman Harris; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Cox.

Long Jump.—1st, Rifleman Hynes, 17ft. 9in.; 2nd, Rifleman Spears; 3rd, Rifleman Barrett.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1st, Bugler Hassal, 92yds.; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Hester; 3rd, Rifleman Brewer.

Alarm Race.—1st, E Company; 2nd, H Company.

100 *Yards.*—1st, Bugler Mason; 2nd, Rifleman Wilcox; 3rd, Corporal Walker.

100 *Yards (Novices).*—1st, Rifleman Yearby; 2nd, Rifleman Robinson; 3rd, Rifleman Cressweller.

Quarter-mile.—1st, Rifleman Wilcox; 2nd, Rifleman James; 3rd, Rifleman Howlette.

Half-mile.—1st, Rifleman James; 2nd, Rifleman Wilcox; 3rd, Rifleman Howlette.

Half-mile (Novices).—1st, Rifleman Wright; 2nd, Rifleman Robinson; 3rd, Rifleman Haines.

Mile.—1st, Rifleman Wilcox; 2nd, Rifleman James; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Brooks.

Mile (Novices).—1st, Rifleman James; 2nd, Rifleman Wright; 3rd, Rifleman Clow.

Three Miles.—1st, Lance-Corporal Brooks; 2nd, Rifleman Haines; 3rd, Rifleman Poole.

Khud Race.—

1st	C	Company	118	points.
2nd	A	„	238	„
3rd	G	„	360	„
4th	H	„	374	„
5th	B	„	484	„
6th	D	„	521	„
7th	F	„	540	„
8th	E	„	605	„

Individuals.—1st, Lance-Corporal Brooks, 28mins. 40secs.; 2nd, Rifleman Hogg, 30mins. 35secs.; 3rd, Sergeant Tansley, 30mins. 36secs.; 4th, Rifleman Lucas, 30mins. 38secs.; 5th, Rifleman Silver; 6th, Rifleman Nelson; 7th, Rifleman James.

Inter-Company Relay Race.—1st, G Company; 2nd, E Company.

Sergeants' Relay Race.—1st, E Company; 2nd, C Company; 3rd, G Company.

Tug-of-War.—1st, B (1); 2nd, B (2).

Boys' Race.—1st, Boy Smith; 2nd, Boy Norris; 3rd, Boy Jackson.

Officers' Race.—1st, Major Majendie.

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Three-legged Race.—1st, Riflemen Marshall and Marr; 2nd, Riflemen Harwood and Hogg; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Calvert and Bugler Peace.

Hat Trimming Race.—1st, Mrs. and Rifleman Kay; 2nd, Mrs. and Colour-Sergeant Parrott; 3rd, Mrs. Carter and Rifleman Mann.

Potato Race.—1st, Rifleman Jobes; 2nd, Rifleman May; 3rd, Rifleman Finch.

Sack Fighting (Teams).—1st, H Company; 2nd, G Company.

Old Soldiers' Race.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Lycett; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Grew; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Stevenson.

Obstacle Race (Drill Order Teams).—1st, D Company; 2nd, E Company; 3rd, A Company.

Obstacle Race (Individual).—1st, Rifleman Wilson; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Williams; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Rainsforth.

Consolation Race.—1st, Rifleman Kilrain; 2nd, Rifleman Addison; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Wignall.

Boot and Coat Race.—1st, Rifleman Scivier; 2nd, Rifleman Woodhouse; 3rd, Rifleman King.

Open Relay Race (1,320 yards)—1st, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.; 2nd, 2nd Battalion The King's Regiment.

Sergeants' Fancy Costume Race.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Lycett; 2nd, Sergeant Clark; 3rd, Sergeant Morton.

SCOUT'S COURSE, BAGNOTAR.

On April 6th twenty-four Battalion Scouts left Rawal Pindi, and marched to Abbottabad to undergo a course of scouting under Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce, M.V.O., of the 5th Gurkhas, a very noted scout and mountaineer. The part arrived at Abbottabad on April 10th, and after camping there for one night, marched out to Bagnotar, on the Abbottabad-Murree mule road, a distance of 10½ miles, which was to be our headquarters for the course. The country round the camp was very steep and pretty bare, and we had some very strenuous climbs. The following units sent detachments for the course:—4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps, 84th Punjabis, 5th Gurkha Rifles, 37th Dogras, 35th Sikhs.

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Major Bruce was assisted by Lieutenant E. C. Brown, 6th Gurkha Rifles. The work was somewhat curtailed by rain, and the grand finale, which was to have been three days and three nights in the open, carrying our own kit and food, and trying to stop six Gurkhas from getting through our line, had to be abandoned on account of bad weather, perhaps without regret.

The course lasted fifteen days, on the last of which were held comic, or "Pagal," sports, which were very amusing.

We left Bagnotar on April 25th, and marched to Dunga Gali, where we camped. On 26th we marched along the pipe line, which conveys the Murree water supply, and camped at Barian, arriving at Gharial on Sunday, April 27th, very glad to be back in barracks, but none the worse for our trip, except that we had all worn out our boots. The sight of these, however, partially convinced our jeering comrades that we had not really been enjoying the fortnight's holiday with which they had credited us.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

During the Rawal Pindi week the Dramatic Club performed a pantomime, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood." As performances on such a scale are not common in the Regiment, a short account may not be without interest to readers of the *Chronicle*.

The pantomime consisted chiefly of a series of songs taken from the latest musical comedies. These were linked up into a story by dialogue, and a good many topical verses were introduced.

The whole pantomime was arranged by Second Lieutenant R. V. C. Bodley, who wrote all the dialogue, and also designed the dresses, which were much admired,

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and were, so far as the men were concerned, all the work of our old friend, Nabi Bux.

One of the great features of the pantomime was the painting of the scenery, which was done by Lance-Sergeant G. Wilson and Sergeant A. Warren. It was satisfactory to feel that everything in the piece was done entirely inside the Battalion, except the ladies' dresses and wigs. Everyone who saw the piece agreed that they never saw a chorus better drilled off the London stage. The credit of this was due to Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand and Major B. J. Majendie, without whose criticisms and tact such a result could not have been attained.

The orchestra, which consisted largely of strings, the property of the performers, was undoubtedly a great success, and Bandmaster Dobinson was the very able conductor; to him no trouble was too great.

The piece was divided into three acts.

The first act was a scene outside Mrs. Chota Hazri's cottage, in a wood, and the dresses consisted for the chorus of a huntsman's kit of Rifle green, and for the ladies of the chorus, that of country maidens with sun-bonnets in pale colours of different shades.

The second act was the interior of the cottage, and the dresses the same.

The third act was a magnificent ballroom scene, with a view of the Pearl Mosque in the background, and this scene in particular reflected the greatest credit on our scene painters.

The dresses in this act were, for the ladies of the chorus, pannier evening dresses of varying shades of colour; and for the men, court dresses and white wigs; while the King of Jhelum was robed in a magnificent cloak and crown, and, with a royal sceptre in his hand, looked a truly regal figure.

It is not too much to say that all the performers

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THE CAST OF "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

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were excellent, and therefore, without any particularising, I give the caste, which was as follows:—

King Fernando, of Jhelum ... ... Colour-Sergeant T. Lycett
Prince Simon, of Campbellpore ... ... Sergeant G. Griffin
Sir Raphael, of Rotas (his A.D.C.) ... ... Bugler A. Peace
Abdulla (the King's gamekeeper) ... ... Sergeant A. Williams
Thomas Hood (Red Riding Hood's father)—
Colour-Sergeant R. C. Parrot
Mrs. Chota Hazri (his wife) ... ... Sergeant J. Beaumont
The Grandmother ... ... 2nd Lieutenant R. V. C. Bodley
Evangeline (her maid)... ... ... Rifleman H. Jago
Bertie (Red Riding Hood's brother) ... Lance-Corporal A. Morgan
Mr. Jonathan P. Jonah (a globe trotter) ... 2nd Lieut. G. S. Oxley
Fitz Clarence (his servant) ... ... Lieutenant C. T. Ellison
The Wolf ... ... Lance-Corporal W. Calvert
Mesalliance (Thomas Hood's charger) ... Sergeant T. F. O'Connor
Lance-Corporal L. Savage
Gold Stick in waiting to the King ... Sergeant G. H. Richardson
Princess Gora Dakka (the King's daughter) ... Mrs. Dobinson
Little Red Riding Hood ... ... Mrs. Shillito
Chorus of Huntsmen and Courtiers—Sergeants D. Morton, G. H. Richardson, Corporals A. Kenworthy, S. Allsopp, Lance-Corporal R. K. Bilson, J. Newham, T. W. Wignall, F. Stevenson, O. P. Valerio, C. H. Rainsforth, Bugler F. Mayland.
Chorus of Country Girls and Ladies of the Court—Mrs. Grew, Mrs. Lycett, Mrs. Madeley, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Rainsforth, Mrs. Kay.

The packed and appreciative audiences must have been an ample reward to all the performers for their long-sustained efforts, and it was entirely due to the heartiness with which all the performers, and not only the performers, but also scene painters, scene shifters, and all those connected with the production of the piece, threw themselves into the work that the Battalion was able to produce a piece which, according to our critics, was certainly "second to none" that had ever been produced in this country.

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DEPÔT RECORDS.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE RIFLE DEPÔT.

During the latter half of 1912 the question of removing the Rifle Sub-Depôt to Winchester was discussed between the Southern and Eastern Commands. This course was finally recommended by the Headquarters of the two Commands, and approved by the Army Council.

The question then arose of how the necessary accommodation at Winchester was to be provided. A Board of Officers, comprising the Major-General in charge of Administration, C.R.E., Southern Command, and O.C. Rifle Depôt, amongst others, was assembled, and the Director of Fortifications and Works himself visited the station.

It may be of interest to note the proposals made, and which it is believed have been accepted by the authorities.

It is contemplated that the necessary building will be commenced early in the financial year, 1914–15. To meet the requirements of the largely increased number of Sergeants, the present men's Billiard Room, situated immediately above the Sergeants' Mess, is to be added to the latter. The wall separating the Library from the existing Corporals' Room is to be broken through, and this room, enlarged to take three tables, will be the men's Billiard Room.

The existing mobilisation store is to be re-constructed, so as to provide spacious dining halls and a Corporals' Room.

New mobilisation stores for Regular Reservists, the Special Reserve Battalion stores, and the necessary

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offices, are to be built on the ground now occupied by the old Military Prison.

The "Old Hospital" is being re-constructed to give more accommodation, and has been re-named the "North Block."

A site conveniently situated to the Barracks has been selected, and married quarters to contain 120 married families are to be built. Meanwhile the Government have hired and furnished a number of houses in the town as married quarters, and great credit is due to Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Mitchell, of the Rifle Brigade, and his staff for the way in which the details connected with their occupation have been carried out.

The following are also in contemplation. A new and up-to-date miniature range, a thirty yards range, the acquisition of a permanent camping ground, and a sufficiently large manœuvre area to enable Special Reserve Battalions to carry on their annual training at Winchester.

The question of what organization was required for the enlarged Rifle Depôt was the subject of much correspondence, and even yet it can hardly be said to be definitely fixed. The senior Major of each Rifle Regiment has been made responsible to the Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt for the discipline and training of the men and recruits, both Regular and Special Reserves, of the Regiment to which he belongs. This can hardly be said to be an innovation, except in so far that these Majors have now the powers of a Commanding Officer to award punishment. The work of training recruits is now obviously too big to be run entirely by the Depôt Adjutant. The syllabus of training is issued from the Rifle Depôt Orderly Room, and the responsibility of carrying it out rests with the officers of the Regimental Establishment of the Special Reserve Battalions. No difference is made between Regular and Special Reserve

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Recruits. They are squaded and trained together, but on the former being drafted to the Regular Battalion, the latter continue field training and musketry under their Company officers, and in accordance with the syllabus.

All recruits are still examined and passed by the O.C. Rifle Depôt before being drafted, but the link between the recruit and the Regular Battalion he will join is strengthened, as he is now entirely trained by the Officers and N.C.O.'s sent from that Battalion for a term of duty at the Depôt.

The Rifle Depôt, as before, still consists of eight Administration Companies, four for each Regiment.

The O.C. Rifle Depôt still remains responsible for the preparation for mobilisation, the mobilisation stores of the Army Reservists for all Regimental institutes, barracks, duties, and all questions in regard to promotion, employ, or married establishment are referred to him; he is responsible for discipline and training, and all that concerns the Special Reserve Battalions, who are permanently under his command, and towards whom during the annual training he occupies the position of Brigadier. In addition to these duties he has recently been charged with that of Recruiting Staff Officer for the two Rifle Regiments, and has been given a Warrant to convene and confirm District Court Martials, whilst his duties as Officer in charge of Records remains unaltered.

As regards the Rifle Depôt Staff, the appointment of Adjutant is abolished from the 1st December, 1913, but in accordance with War Office instructions one of the four Captains, not in command of an administrative Company, is to be taken to perform the duties of Staff Officer, he being possibly on the Peace Establishment of the Rifle Depôt and the War Establishment of a Special Reserve Battalion, and his duties analogous to those of a District Staff Officer.

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The appointment of a Quartermaster is not yet definitely settled.

To those of us who have known the Rifle Depôt in the past, it will be clear that, as far as the Regiments are concerned, for all practical purposes, little is so far changed from the system that has been the result of now over thirty years constant progress. If in some respects the immediate supervision of training and discipline has been taken from the O.C. Rifle Depôt and entrusted to others, his responsibility is in no way lessened.

The 5th Special Reserve Battalions K.R.R.C. and Rifle Brigade moved to Winchester on 31st July, 1913.

On September the 8th, 1913, the 6th Special Reserve Battalions K.R.R.C. and the Rifle Brigade moved from Woolwich to Winchester, and the Rifle Depôt as re-organised was completed.

RECORDS

From 1st December, 1912, to 30th November, 1913.

January 13th.—A draft of fifteen recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

February 7th.—A draft of eight recruits proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion at Blackdown.

March 18th.—A draft of thirteen recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

March 27th.—Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, under the Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

April 3rd.—Captain B. Seymour, 3rd Battalion, posted to the Depôt for a tour of duty.

April 18th.—A draft of seventeen recruits proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion at Blackdown.

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April 28th.—Lieutenant H. C. M. Porter posted to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant P. G. Chaworth-Musters posted to the Depôt for a tour of duty.

May 26th.—A draft of fifty-five recruits proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion at Blackdown.

June 5th.—A telegram of congratulation was sent to His Majesty The King on the anniversary of his birthday, and the following received in reply:—

"Buckingham Palace. The Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt.

I am commanded by the King to thank all ranks of the Rifle Depôt for their congratulation.

STAMFORDHAM."

July 12th.—About twenty-five Chelsea Pensioners of both Regiments arrived at Winchester for "Green Jacket" Week.

July 16th.—A grand torchlight tattoo was held in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association, and other military charities. Over 4000 people attended, and a profit of £70 was made.

July 25th —A draft of fifty-four recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

July 31st.—The 5th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps arrived from Woolwich, to be stationed at Winchester.

August 30th.—A party of French officers from the French Staff College inspected the Rifle Depôt.

September 2nd.—A draft of seventeen recruits proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion at Blackdown.

September 3rd.—A draft of nineteen recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

September 19th.—A Rifle Meeting was held on the 29th and 30th instant.

October 6th.—A draft of nineteen recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

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October 18th.—On the occasion of the departure of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Canada yesterday, the Officer Commanding telegraphed the respectful good wishes for their journey from all ranks of the Rifle Depôt. The following reply was received:—

"Liverpool Docks. Commander, Rifle Depôt, Winchester.
Their Royal Highnesses thank you and all ranks for their kind message. EQUERRY."

November 8th.—A draft of thirteen recruits proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion at Blackdown.

November 17th.—The Inspector of Infantry visited the Rifle Depôt on the 17th instant.

November 21st.—The following non-commissioned officers were awarded the "Long Service and Good Conduct Medal," *vide* Army Order, No. 333, of 1918:—
8994 Colour-Sergeant A. Collier, 9004 Sergeant T. Beeston, 8924 Sergeant A. Hold.

NO. 1 DEPÔT.

(5TH BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.)

WARRANT OFFICER.

	Sergeant-Major	E. Wenham.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

5856	Quarter-Master-Sergeant . . .	G. Richards.
6692	Quarter-Master-Sergeant (O.R.S.) .	W. J. Trehearn.
8343	Sergeant-Bugler	E. McVittie.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

8590	Colour-Sergeant	J. W. Street.
7927	,, ,, ...	F. Wilkins.
8994	,, ,, ...	A. H. Collier.
7971	,, ,, ...	W. Fielding.
2711	,, ,, ...	A. Warburton.
324	,, ,, ...	W. Boss.
9312	,, ,, ...	R. Evans.
207	,, ,, ...	E. Field.

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NUMBER OF WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

	One	Two	Three
Officers	2	3	–
N.C.O.'s	5	8	1
Riflemen	11	1	1

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.—1.

MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.—13.

OTHER MEDALS.—3.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	9
Two „ „	21
Three „ „	9
Four „ „	2
Five „ „	2

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.—Obtained during the year.

First Class	0
Second Class	6
Third Class	19

Total in Possession.

First Class	9
Second Class	50
Third Class	35

MUSKETRY.

Battalion figure of Merit 84.7

Classification.

Marksmen	7
First Class Shots	45
Second „ „	175
Third „ „	11
Total number exercised	238

Best Shot of Battalion:—

Sergeants	No. 9162 Sergeant A. King.	
Rank and File	Bugler W. Linsley.	
Best Shot of A Company,	Colour-Sergeant W. Street	125
„ „ B „	Colour-Sergeant F. Wilkins	134
„ „ C „	Colour-Sergeant W. Fielding	116
„ „ D „	Sergeant S. Dixon	131
„ „ E „	Rifleman J. Clark	122
„ „ F „	Bugler J. Prudence	114
„ „ G „	Bugler F. Powers	124
„ „ H „	Sergeant A. King	137

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Regular Establishment.

Figure of Merit	116.1
Marksmen	10
First Class Shots	10
Second „ „	9
Third „ „	–

Best Shot of the Regular Establishment.

No. 1 Company, 7260 Lance-Sergeant E. Patch . . . 144
No. 2 „ 3552 Rifleman A. Young 153

The Battalion entered in the undermentioned Competitions, A.R.A.:

Young Soldiers' Cup. Hopton Cup
Queen Victoria Cup. Staff Match.
Battalion did not fire Field Practices.

No. 2 Depot.

(6th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.)

Warrant Officer.

Sergeant-Major . . . . . J. C. Barber.
(Sergeant-Major Rifle Depot.)

Staff-Sergeants.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant . . . . C. Rothery.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry . H. Whitley.
Sergeant-Cook . . . . . J. H. Winter.
Sergeant (O.R.S.) . . . . . H. J. Lewis.
Sergeant-Bugler . . . . . H. Grout.

Number of War Medals in Possession.

	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Total No. of Medals in Depot
Officers	3	2	–	–	–	7
N.C.O.'s	10	7	–	–	–	24
Riflemen	11	10	1	–	5	39
						70

Other Medals.

Delhi Durbar . . Captain C. H. N. Seymour.
„ „ . . Colour-Sergeant C. Holmes.
„ „ . . Rifleman T. Boddy.
Coronation . . Captain and Quarter-Master W. Judge.
„ . . Sergeant-Major J. C. Barber.

Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major J. C. Barber.
Colour-Sergeant G. Clarke.
Colour-Sergeant C. Holmes.
Sergeant T. Beeston.
Sergeant A. Hold.
Sergeant-Bugler H. Grout.
Lance-Corporal J. J. Grosvenor.
Rifleman W. Fradgley.

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NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	12
Two „ „ Badges	15
Three „ „ „	21
Four „ „ „	5
Five „ „ „	—
Six „ „ „	1

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	7	26	32
Obtained during year	—	1	6
In possession	7	27	38

MUSKETRY.

Battalion figure of Merit 84.7

Classification.

Marksmen	6
First Class Shots	46
Second „ „	213
Third „ „	5
Total number exercised	270

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergeants	Colour-Sergeant Rothery.
Rank and File	Rifleman Palmer.

Best Shot of Companies.

A Company	Rifleman Palmer.
B „	Colour-Sergeant Holmes.
C „	Sergeant Ryan.
D „	Colour-Sergeant Rothery.
E „	Sergeant Walker.
F „	Sergeant Hold.
G „	Rifleman Field.
H „	Colour-Sergeant Wenham.

The Battalion entered in the following Competitions, A.R.A.:—

The Queen Victoria Cup.
The Prince of Wales' Cup.
The Hopton Cup.
The Young Soldiers' Cup.
The Staff Match Cup.

Battalion not exercised in Field Practices.

Regular Establishment.

Figure of Merit 110.4

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Classification.

Marksmen	4
First Class Shots	12
Second „ „	8
Third „ „	1
Total number exercised	25

Best Shot of party . . . . . Rifleman Newey.

CRICKET.

Rifle Depôt *v.* Twyford	Lost.
„ „ *v.* St. Cross	Lost.
„ „ *v.* Winchester Training College	Lost.
„ „ *v.* Wherwell	Lost.
„ „ *v.* Winchester Workmen	Won.
„ „ *v.* Crawley	Won.
„ „ *v.* 5th Battalion The Rifle Brigade	Lost.
„ „ *v.* Y.M.C.A.	Won.
„ „ *v.* Southampton Railway United	Won.
„ „ *v.* Castle C.C.	Lost.
Officers *v.* Sergeants	Officers Won.

The above is a list of matches played by the Depôt during the summer of 1913. When at full strength the Depôt was a strong side, but the difficulty was to collect all the people in one match, and this was never overcome. Unfortunately, all the stronger sides were met when the Depôt side was scattered by the various trainings. But with the arrival of the Sub-Depôt we hope to considerably augment our cricketing talent, and, if the trainings take place in the neighbourhood of Winchester, we should be able to collect a good side all through the season. The following played during the season:—

Major Boden.
Major Russell.
H. S. Richardson.
W. M. Parker.
G. C. Campbell.
J. E. P. Bouverie.
G. T. Lee.
W. R. Stewart.
Colour-Sergeant Bulman.
Sergeant Blenkin.
Sergeant Cleland.
Corporal Chapman.
Acting-Corporal Salisbury.
Rifleman Betteridge.
Rifleman Collins.
Rifleman Allen.
Acting-Corporal Anderson.
Corporal Bane.
Acting-Corporal Bunce.

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SHOOTING RECORD, 1913.

There were three monthly competitions in the early part of the year, and after the amalgamation of the two Rifle Clubs, a meeting was held at which £50 was given in prizes. The following were the winners in the various competitions and cups:—

April Monthly Competition.

Class "A."

Tie 1st — Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Whitley, K.R.R.
Tie 1st — Bugler Bevis, Rifle Brigade.
Tie 2nd — Lance-Corporal Grosvenor, K.R.R.
Tie 2nd — Acting-Corporal Boyce, Rifle Brigade.

Class "B."

1.—Rifleman Rowe.
2.—Rifleman Forsyth.
3.—Rifleman Potter.

May Monthly Competition.

Class "A."

1.—Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Whitley, K.R.R.

Tie 2nd — Colour-Sergeant Bulman, K.R.R.
Tie 2nd — Colour-Sergeant Clarke, K.R.R.
Tie 2nd — Corporal Sharman, K.R.R.
Tie 2nd — Rifleman Whiting, Rifle Brigade.

Class "B."

1.—Corporal Neville, K.R.R.
2.—Rifleman James, Rifle Brigade.
3.—Rifleman Sheppard, K.R.R.

June Monthly Competition.

Class "A."

1.—Sergeant McNab, K.R.R.
2.—Acting-Corporal Webb, Rifle Brigade.
3.—Rifleman Faulkner, Rifle Brigade.

Class "B."

Tie 1st — Rifleman Sheppard, K.R.R.
Tie 1st — Rifleman Potter, K.R.R.
Tie 1st — Corporal Marsh, Rifle Brigade.

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September Rifle Meeting.

Competition No. 1.—*Snap Shooting*, 200 *Yards.*

Class "A."

		Points
Tie 1st	Corporal Burston, Rifle Brigade	12
	Rifleman Barker, K.R.R.	12
	Bugler Lindsay, K.R.R.	12
	Acting-Sergeant Midlane, Rifle Brigade	12
	Corporal Arnold, Rifle Brigade	12

Class "B."

1.—Rifleman Haynes, Rifle Brigade	11
2.—Rifleman Potter, K.R.R.	10
3.—Corporal Wetherington, K.R.R.	9

Competition No. 2.—*Rapid*, 500 *Yards.*

Class "A."

1.—Rifleman Ashforth, Rifle Brigade	18

Class "B."

1.—Corporal Hawkins, Rifle Brigade	16
2.—Rifleman Parsons, K.R.R.	13

Competition No. 3.—*Slow*, 600 *Yards.*

Class "A."

Tie 1st	Sergeant Wroe, K.R.R.	20
	Corporal Knowles, Rifle Brigade	20
3.—Sergeant Winter, K.R.R.		19

Class "B."

1.—Rifleman Kay, K.R.R.	15
2.—Rifleman Rowe, K.R.R.	14

Aggregate Competition, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Class "A."

Winner of Cup presented by Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B.

1.—Corporal Burston, Rifle Brigade	46
2.—Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Rifle Brigade	42

Class "B."

Tie 1st	Rifleman Haynes, Rifle Brigade	32
	Corporal Hawkins, Rifle Brigade	32

Sir Guy Campbell's Challenge Cup.

1.—No. 1 Company, No. 1 Depôt, The Rifle Brigade.
2.—No. 1 Company, No. 2 Depôt, The Rifle Brigade.

Angus Steward Challenge Cup.

Winners, The Rifle Brigade.

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LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE CHALLENGE CUP.
Winner—Lance-Sergeant Fogden, K.R.R. Corps.

BUCHANAN-RIDDELL CHALLENGE CUP.
Winner—Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Rifle Brigade.

METHUEN CUP.
Green Jackets—8th.

The Depôt team had matches with The Household Brigade and R.M.L.I., Portsmouth, under Methuen Cup Conditions. Both these matches were lost by 18 and 31 points respectively. Under the Roberts' Cup Conditions the Depôt beat the 2nd Battalion in a match shot at Pirbright, and also beat the Winchester College eight in a match fired at Chilcomb under the Ashburton Shield Conditions, namely, Bisley shooting at 200 and 500 yards. In the Army Championship Corporal Sharman, K.R.R., and Corporal Arnold, Rifle Brigade, both gained good places in the prize list.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

Record of matches played in South Hants and Southampton Senior Leagues:—

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Against	League
6 Sept.	Thorneycroft's	H.	Won	4	3	S.H.L.
13 ,,	Woolston	H.	Won	3	1	S.S.L.
20 ,,	Cowes	H.	Won	7	3	S.H.L.
27 ,,	Brockenhurst	A.	Draw	1	1	S.H.L.
4 Oct.	Highfield	H.	Won	3	0	S.H.L.
11 ,,	Lymington	H.	Won	2	1	S.H.L.
22 ,,	1st Lincoln Regiment (Army Cup)	A.	Won	3	2	
25 ,,	Romsey	A.	Won	2	1	S.H.L.
1 Nov.	1st Loyal North Lancashires (Amateur Cup)	A.	Lost	1	3	
15 ,,	Winchester City	H.	Won	1	0	S.S.C.
19 ,,	R.G.A. (Weymouth) Army Cup	A.	Lost	0	2	
29 ,,	Highfield	A.	Won	5	2	S.H.L.
6 Dec.	Winchester City	H.	Won	6	1	S.H.L.

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NAMES OF PLAYERS.

Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant Parker.
Acting-Corporal Anderson.
Rifleman Stratton.
„ Taylor.
Rifleman Marston.
„ Bunce.
Corporal Walker.
„ Norris.

K.R.R.

Colour-Sergeant Bulman.
Corporal Weatherington.
„ Hedge.
„ Breffit.
„ Brooks.
„ Gardiner.
Bugler Beale.
Rifleman Rowe.
Rifleman McDonough.
„ Jones.
„ Newey.
„ Pickering.
„ Littler.
„ May.
Corporal Holloway.

LEAGUE GOAL SCORERS.

Bugler Beale	9	Rifleman Bunce	1
Rifleman Marston	7	„ Newey	1
„ Pickering	5	„ Jones	1
„ Stratton	5		—
„ Littler	4	Total	28

SOUTH HANTS LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
RIFLE DEPOT	8	7	0	1	30	12	15
Thorneycroft's	8	5	1	2	21	10	12
Southampton Cambridge	7	4	2	1	18	10	9
Lymington	6	3	2	1	9	7	7
Woolston	7	2	3	2	16	15	6
Winchester City	6	3	3	0	10	14	6
Highfield	8	2	4	2	13	20	6
Romsey	4	1	3	0	7	11	2
Cowes	6	1	5	0	7	19	2
Brockenhurst	6	0	5	1	4	17	1

The Depôt team have had a fairly successful season up to date, though knocked out in the Army Cup and the Amateur Cup. The difficulty has been to find a permanent and effective half-back line, but we hope that this has now been done, and will, in consequence, make a very considerable difference to the success of the team. Rifleman Littler has also now come in as centre-forward, and is playing very well. We wish he

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had been available earlier in the season. Mention must also be made of Corporal Hedge, who is playing very well as left-back. Altogether they look like shaking down into a very useful side.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

The Ladysmith Quadrille Party took place on the 28th February, and was well attended. The Sergeants entertained a party of about 300, Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., and the officers of the Rifle Depôt being amongst those present. The arrangements were carried out by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Whitley, and a committee; the refreshments by Sergeant Winter.

In March the members of the Mess had an outing to Hursley Point-to-Point Races. The journey was made by brakes, and everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly, although the weather was rather cold.

During the "Green Jacket Week" the members entertained their friends to an "At Home" at St. Cross. Arrangements were made to accommodate about 400 guests, and this number was fully justified. Colour-Sergeant Grant and a committee had the tent and tables tastefully decorated for the occasion, Sergeant Winter providing the tea.

The Sergeants held their Annual Rifle Meeting at Chilcomb on the 1st and 2nd of October, the conditions being:—Seven rounds, "slow," at 200 yards; five rounds, "rapid," at 500 yards; seven rounds, "slow," at 600 yards.

After a very close shoot, Lance-Sergeant Fogden, King's Royal Rifle Corps, proved the winner, securing the Sergeants' Mess Cup for the year. Lunch was provided on the range, to which the officers of the Rifle Depôt were invited. The arrangements for shooting were ably carried out by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Whitley, the lunch by Sergeant Winter.

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A heavy programme has been arranged for the winter season, 1913–14. Dances are to be held fortnightly; whist drives and concerts, monthly; and two billiard handicaps. In addition to the above, three teams have been entered for the "Winchester Billiard League," one for the 1st Division, and two for the 2nd Division.

The Sergeants again proved victorious in both divisions of the "Billiard League," the 1st Division team winning the Championship with players selected during the season from the following:—

Company-Sergeant-Major Downie	Army Gymnastic Staff.
Sergeant-Bugler Symons	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Sergeant Lewis	" " "
Colour-Sergeant Bulman	" " "
Mr. McKey (late)	" " "
Colour-Sergeant Jackson	Rifle Brigade.
Colour-Sergeant Challen	King's Royal Rifle Corps.

and the 2nd Division from:—

Sergeant-Major Barber	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Sergeant Sears	Rifle Brigade.
Sergeant Winter	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Sergeant Taylor	Rifle Brigade.
Colour-Sergeant Boss	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Colour-Sergeant Whitley	" " "
Sergeant Coles	Rifle Brigade.
Acting-Sergeant Craine	" "

The following are the averages of the players:—

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against	Nett Score
First Division.					
Rifle Depôt Sergeants	5	1	4,012	3,445	567
Second Division.					
Rifle Depôt Sergeants	9	3	5,446	4,780	666

LOYAL GREEN JACKET LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS.

The branch which was formed at the Rifle Depôt has continued to make good progress. Each Battalion has now been supplied with the articles necessary for an auxiliary branch Lodge, and hold their meetings periodically.

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The Lodge, originally formed to enable N.C.O.'s and Riflemen to make a provision against illness, and to provide a death benefit, has now over 2,800 members on its books, some of whom are in civil life. The funds amount to over £2000, so that it has proved a great help in a number of cases, and has distributed over £830 in sick benefits during the year 1913 to serving members and members returned to civil life.

Funeral benefits have also been paid to the persons nominated, and the Lodge has granted several small sums to assist necessitous members.

Most of the members made the Lodge their Approved Society on the State Insurance coming in, although they derive no sickness benefit while serving; yet, if they are ill in civil life they receive benefit. Should, however, they not require benefit in civil life, it goes to help their less fortunate comrades with whom they may have served at one time or another.

The Lodge has, from its commencement, received great support, and it is hoped will continue to flourish.

RIFLE DEPÔT INSTITUTIONS.

There is no doubt that the families of Riflemen now quartered at the Rifle Depôt are under a heavy debt of gratitude to Mrs. Fortescue, Mrs. Russell, and the other ladies who have given so much of their time and care in order to brighten and cheer the lives of the wives and children. It can be said without fear of contradiction that in no garrison town in the United Kingdom has so much care and forethought been bestowed in order to add to the health and happiness of the married establishment. Mrs. Fortescue may derive some reward for her labours by knowing that her benevolent efforts are so much appreciated, and, thanks to her excellent organization, the various institu-

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tions are likely to be of a permanent nature. We have not space here to mention in detail all the excellent work done, but it will suffice to mention a few.

1.—*Nurses.*—Two Alexandra Nurses have now been engaged, the work proving too much for one. In the twelve months 3,719 vists have been paid, and twenty-three confinement cases attended. The salary of the two nurses amounts to £180 per annum. The Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association pay £100, and the remainder is made up as follows:—

Four Battalions, 60th Rifles . . .	£20
Four Battalions, Rifle Brigade . . .	20
Officers, Rifle Depôt	30
Hants Depôt	10
	£80

The medical officer is entirely satisfied with the Nurses' work and capabilities, and the benefit to the families among whom they work is incalculable.

2.—*Care of Teeth.*—During 1913 seventeen wives on the married establishment have been provided with sets of teeth at the cost of £75, a considerable portion of which was subscribed by themselves, money well spent when it is considered that these poor women were suffering constant pain, which rendered them unfit for their duties.

3.—*The Crèche.*—There being no playground for the children in Barracks, they were left in the cold and damp to look after themselves whilst their mothers were busy. A house has now been provided for them, and a girl engaged to look after the children. The crèche has proved a great success, and the mothers are most grateful. Unfortunately the crèche is not financially endowed, and if it is to be instituted on a permanent footing, some form of endowment must be secured.

4.—*The Chapel.*—The Barracks Chapel has been restored at a cost of £100. £45 of this sum was expended

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on restoring the organ. Mrs. Elrington has presented a beautiful carved altar frontal in memory of her husband, and Mrs. Hatchell a very fine carved oak reredos.

The following ladies have each presented a set of church embroideries:—Mrs. William Barnett, a green set; Mrs. F. A. Fortescue, a purple set; Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Buchanan Riddell, a red set; Lady Hutton, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Seymour, and Miss Fortescue, a white set.

Funds are needed to complete the scheme of re-decoration; the oak panelling for apse cost £18, and the carved oak Communion rails £16.

The Officer Commanding the Rifle Depôt would like to take this opportunity of thanking, in the name of the Committee who had the arrangement of the details of the scheme of decoration, all those who so kindly subscribed towards this worthy object. A list of the subscribers is given below.

In addition to the before-mentioned benefits, etc., the women and children also enjoy the advantages of a Clothing Club, Lending Library, Boys' Club, Needlework Guild, Cookery Classes, Dressmaking Classes, Registry for Riflemen's wives and daughters, and various forms of entertainment.

If a soldier married is a soldier marred, at least the Rifleman married on or off the strength whilst serving at the Rifle Depôt is freed from many anxieties as regards the welfare of his wife and children, and is therefore capable of devoting more attention to his profession.

Chapel Fund.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, £3. 3*s.*; The Earl of Northbrook, £5. 5*s.*; Lady Newdigate, £5; Captain Ellis, £5; the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, £10; the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, £5; the Mrs. Fortescue and Collins, £5. 10*s.*; General Sir Leopold Swaine, £5;

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VIEW OF THE RESTORED EAST END OF THE GARRISON CHAPEL AT WINCHESTER.

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Lieut.-Colonel Hope Edwards, £5; Colonel Oxley, £3. 3*s.*; Colonel Fortescue, £3. 3*s.*; Colonel Herbert, £3. 3*s.*; General Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, £2. 2*s.*; Colonel H. Wood, £2; Colonel S. Hare, £2. 2*s.*; Lieut.-Colonel Coke, £2; Mrs. Barnett, £2. 2*s.*; Mrs. Collins, £2. 2*s.*; Colonel Pemberton, £2. 2*s.*; Captain H. Ward, £2. 2*s.*; Captain Baring, £2; Captain Fryer, £2; Lieut.-Colonel Legh, £2; Miss Woodhouse, £1; General Astley Terry, £1; Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Buchanan, £1. 1*s.*; Captain Lomer, £1. 1*s.*; Rev. M. F. Talbot, £1. 1*s.*; General Sir Neville Lyttelton, £1. 1*s.*; Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, £1. 1*s.*; J. Wormald, Esq., £1. 1*s.*; Colonel J. Hare, £1. 1*s.*; Colonel Fergusson, £1. 1*s.*; Mrs. A. Whitaker, £1; Captain Travers, £1. 1*s.*; Colonel H. T. Fetherstonhaugh, £1. 1*s.*; Colonel Jenner, £1; Major-General The Hon. E. M. Stuart-Wortley, £1; T. Ames, £1. 1*s.*; Major-General Robinson, £1. 1*s.*; J. F. Lees, £1. 1*s.*; Major Green, £1; Major Lysons, £1. 1*s.*; The Duke of Somerset, £1. 1*s.*; R. O. Bridgeman, £1; N. F. Campbell, £1; Captain Lewis Butler, £1; Major Watson, £1; Mrs. Morris, 15*s.*; Major Carlisle, 10*s.*; Captain Phipps Hornby, 10*s.*; Captain Morris, 10*s.*; Major Thornton, 10*s.*; Major J. Curteis, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Colonel H. Yarde Buller, 10*s.*; Captain Jenkinson, 10*s.*; Major H. Maitland, 10*s.*; Major Majendie, 10*s.* 6*d.*

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THE QUEEN VICTORIA RIFLES.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Headquarters of Queen Victoria's Rifles, 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, took place on the 10th December. Its special feature was the cordial welcome given to Lieutenant-General W. Pitcairn Campbell, C.B., on his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Battalion in succession to Lord Cheylesmore.

General Campbell is a former Adjutant of the Battalion, and his appointment as Honorary Colonel is very popular with all ranks. The Battalion wears the uniform of the King's Royal Rifles, and greatly values its association with them in so many ways, and the fact that General Campbell wore his Rifle uniform, which he mentioned that he had not done for many years, was therefore taken as a great compliment to the Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Shipley, T.D., Commanding Officer, made a statement as to the progress of the Battalion during the year. After expressing their pleasure in welcoming General Campbell as Honorary Colonel, he voiced the opinion of all ranks of the Corps by his reference to the regret with which he announced the retirement of Captain Barnett from the position of Adjutant on the expiration of his appointment. Captain Barnett had more than maintained the prestige of the distinguished Corps to which he belonged by the thorough and devoted way in which he had carried out the duties of Adjutant. They were glad that he was to be succeeded by Captain Culme-Seymour, also of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and they offered him a very

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cordial welcome. His thanks were due also to Major O'Shea and the Permanent Staff for their untiring work for the Battalion.

Colonel Shipley then referred to the strength of the Battalion. They had passed through a critical time, for a year ago 450 men had completed their engagement, but he was glad to say that 240 of these had re-engaged, and they had obtained 140 recruits, so that the reduction of strength during the year had only been from 793 to 623. 268 officers, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen had attended Easter Training at the Rifle Depôt at Winchester, and he was glad to say that Colonel Fortescue had again invited them to go to the Rifle Depôt at Easter next year.

Colonel Shipley then asked Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell to present the prizes won in the Battalion during the year.

Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell was most cordially received, and presented a large number of prizes won by individuals and Companies of the Battalion, and also the prizes open to competition in the 3rd London Infantry Brigade, the whole of which were won in or by this Battalion.

Major-General W. Fry, Commanding 1st London Division Territorial Force, proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Campbell, and commended the Battalion for its efficient condition.

In replying to the vote of thanks to Mrs. Campbell, General Campbell said how much it pleased Mrs. Campbell and himself again to be associated with Queen Victoria's Rifles. He, personally, was delighted to put on his old Rifle uniform again. It was more than twenty-four years since he came to them as Adjutant, and he felt that it should be the aim of all Territorial Adjutants to become eventually the Honorary Colonels of their Corps. He had known the Corps as the Victoria Rifles (the first Volunteer Corps formed in London), the St.

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George's Rifles, then the Amalgamated Victoria and St. George's Rifles, and now, after the amalgamation with the Bloomsbury Rifles, the title was the excellent one of Queen Victoria's Rifles. Nothing could be better than the latter title, as the Corps was so much associated with the late Queen Victoria. They were the Parish Volunteers of Buckingham Palace, and were given the post of honour on Constitution Hill at the wedding of our present King and Queen. They also formed the guard of honour in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace when Queen Victoria went to open the Imperial Institute. Both these events happened while he was Adjutant. He was very pleased to hear of the good results in the musketry training, and, though it appeared to be the custom to cry down our present rifle, he considered it was an excellent one, and his old Division in Ireland had made very good training with it this year. After telling the ladies present that they ought to be the best recruiters for the Corps, General Campbell said that he regretted so much to find that there was a loss in the strength of the Corps during the last year, but this had happened in most Territorial Corps. He was very much in accord with Lord Roberts in all the good work he was trying to do, but until we possessed an Army raised on the principles of universal service, they must all work hard to obtain recruits, and to make our present Territorial Army as efficient as possible. In conclusion, General Campbell again expressed his delight at being associated with the Corps, which was so much in touch in every way with his old Regiment.

The distribution of prizes was followed by a Concert.

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Patroness:
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Presidents:
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
THE LADY AUDREY BULLER.
LADY HUTTON. LADY LEIGH PEMBERTON.

In presenting the Seventh Annual Report of the Guild, the Hon. Secretary has again the satisfaction of announcing the large increase in the garments received this year, the numbers being 227 in excess of those received in 1911.

The total numbers received were 2,074, and were distributed as follows:—

1st Battalion, Aldershot	342
2nd ,, Shorncliffe	363
3rd ,, Meerut	333
4th ,, Rawal Pindi	322
Sub-Depôt, Woolwich	296
Winchester and Reserve	440
Riflemen's Aid Society	50
Total	2146
Articles received 1912	2074
Reserve Stock 1911	72
Total	2146

The clothing was, as usual, of admirable quality, and gave great satisfaction to the recipients both at home and abroad.

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On due notice being given, parcels of warm clothing are sent to meet families returning from India on their arrival in England during the winter. This should prove of invaluable assistance.

The garments will be collected this year as usual at Winchester during the first week in October. It is earnestly requested that all contributions may be despatched so as to arrive by that date, as the clothing for India must be sent off before the end of that month.

The following garments are especially asked for this year:—

Women's Aprons. These are particularly useful in India.

Women's Nightgowns and Plain Blouses.

Knickerbockers are preferred to Petticoats for both women and girls, but there cannot be too many very small Flannel and Knitted Petticoats for children under four.

Useful Overalls in dark colours are much appreciated for children of all ages.

Jerseys for little boys are invaluable.

It is found that Woollen Wraps and warm clothing for the voyage home and for the hills are more useful than thin garments for the Indian Battalions.

Small Frocks of warm material are much required, and Babies' Shawls, Woollen Hoods and Socks will be very useful.

Infants' garments are always urgently required.

It is also particularly requested that all articles of underclothing may be sent in pairs, if possible.

The following ladies have during the past year joined the Guild as Vice-Presidents:—

The Hon. Mrs. Pearce Serocold, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Curling, Mrs. Robertson Eustace, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Philips, Mrs. Gilbert Acland Troyte, Mrs. H. Warre, Mrs. H. Watson, Mrs. Widdrington.

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The Hon. Secretary will be very grateful if Vice-Presidents would kindly send her the names and addresses of their Associates, as it is very desirable that a register should be kept of all Members belonging to the Guild; and also if Vice-Presidents will kindly, at the same time, inform her of the number of Annual Reports they require sent them for distribution.

The following Annual Subscriptions have been very kindly promised by the four Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps; these will defray the cost of printing the Reports and Circulars connected with the Guild. No subscriptions are asked from the Members of the Guild, and all clothing is packed free of charge.

	£	s	d
1st Battalion ...	0	15	0
2nd „	1	0	0
3rd „	0	15	0
4th „	1	0	0
	£3	10	0

	£	s	d
Messrs. Warrens' Bill for 1912	3	10	0
	£3	10	0

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE,
Honorary Secretary.

All letters and parcels should be addressed to:—Mrs. F. A. Fortescue, the Honorary Secretary, The King's Royal Rifles Needlework Guild, The Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

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THE "CELER ET AUDAX" CLUB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1913.

1.—The Committee of the Club have the honour to submit the accounts for 1913, which have been audited. Copies of the accounts have been printed and circulated.

2.—The balance credit of the Club on December 31st, 1913, was £211. 15*s.* 2*d.*

3.—The Committee have to report that, in accordance with Rule 3, the following officers on the Supplementary List have been elected Honorary Members of the "Celer et Audax" Club:—

2nd Lieutenant H.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD A. L. OF BATTENBURG, K.C.V.O.
2nd Lieutenant H. W. BUTLER.
2nd Lieutenant A. H. WILKIE.

4.—The Committee have to report that the work in connection with the placing of the names of deceased officers in the recesses near the Memorial Window, decided on at the last Annual Meeting, has been completed at a cost of £29.

5.—The Committee have decided to present copies of the Annals of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Vol. I (Vol. II when published), and Appendix to the following Regiments and Institutes:—

The 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
The Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides.

Copies have already, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, been sent to:—

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The Library of the British Museum.
The Bodleian Library, Oxford University.
Cambridge University Library.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
The Advocate's Library, Edinburgh.
The Welsh National Library.

6.—On the proposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Northey, Commanding 1st Battalion, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce Serocold, Commanding 2nd Battalion, the Committee unanimously decided on the following alteration in Rule XI of the Club:—"That all words after the word "pound" in the first line to and including the word "shillings" in the second line be omitted, so that Rule XI shall now read:—

"The Annual Subscription shall be one pound."
"The Subscription which shall be ."

7.—The Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee to make all arrangements for the Point-to-Point Races for 1914. The names of the Sub-Committee have been circulated.

The Committee have also appointed a Sub-Committee on the same basis as the remaining Sub-Committees of the "Celer et Audax" Club, to make all the arrangements for the Regimental Dinner, and the following officers have been appointed:—

Representing—Past Officers	...	Lt.-General W. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL, C.B.
,, ,,	...	Lt.-Colonel G. L. M'L. FARMER.
,, 1st Battalion	...	Captain G. C. KELLY.
,, 2nd ,,	...	Captain A. E. CATHCART.

8.—The following members of the Committee retire under Rule IV (*d*) during the year:—

Colonel R. S. OXLEY.
Lt.-Colonel C. S. CHAPLIN.

9.—The Committee have great pleasure in reporting the success of the visit of the Chelsea Pensioners to

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Winchester during the Green Jacket Week, and hope to be able to make this visit an annual one in future.

10.—The Annual Reports of the undermentioned Sub-Committees to December 31st, 1913, have been received and approved by the Chairman—they have since been printed and circulated, namely:—

The Regimental Chronicle.
The History,
The Veterans' Association,
The Regimental Point-to-Point.

11.—At the request of the Committee, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell consented to consult with the Rifle Brigade Club for the temporary housing of the Green Jacket Museum by an early date.

NOTE.—The Rifle Brigade Club having approved of the suggestion, Colonel F. A. Fortescue is making the necessary arrangements for constructing a corrugated iron building in the Barracks at Winchester. It is thus hoped that within a short period the Green Jacket Museum will find a temporary home.

(Signed) GRENFELL, F.M.,
Chairman.

56, Davies Street,
Berkeley Square, W.,
December 11th, 1913.

Annual Report of the Sub-Committees.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE

For the year ending December 31st, 1913.

Chairman:

Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Colonel F. A. FORTESCUE, C.B., *Hon. Treasurer.*
Brig.-General H. R. MENDS.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir GUY CAMPBELL, Bart.
Major H. C. WARRE, D.S.O.
THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS.
Lieut.-Colonel R. BYRON, D.S.O., *Editor and Secretary.*

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REPORT.

The above Sub-Committee have much pleasure in submitting their Report for the information of the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting on October 25th, 1908.

1.—The marked increase in the number of articles sent to the Editor during the past twelve months is a gratifying sign that the interest taken in the *Chronicle* by Past and Present Officers of the Regiment is being well maintained.

2.—A revised edition of the Regimental Calendar will be published next month, and the thanks of all ranks of the Regiment are due to the Chairman, and the Members of the History Committee for their labours in completing a difficult and important task.

3.—The Sub-Committee present the accounts for the year, which have been duly audited.

4.—The Committee propose that copies of the *Chronicle* be sent annually to the British Museum; the Library, Royal United Service Institution; the Library, Military Society, Aldershot.

5.—The Committee report, for the information of Riflemen, past and present, that there are still remaining in the hands of the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, Limited, High Street, Winchester, to November 26th, 1,749 copies, out of an Edition of 7,000, of the "Brief History of the Regiment" for sale to the public, namely, 172 at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 1,349 at 1*s.*, or to Riflemen past and present, at 6*d.* and 4*d.* respectively.

6.—The Sub-Committee having completed their labours for 1913, the elected Members place their resignation in the hands of the "Celer et Audax" Club Committee.

(Signed)

EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, *Lieut.-General,*
Chairman.

Grosvenor Hotel, S.W.,
December 12th, 1913.

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THE REGIMENTAL HISTORY COMMITTEE.

For the year ending December 31st, 1913.

Chairman:

Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Members:

Major-General ASTLEY TERRY.
Colonel F. A. FORTESCUE, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel G. L. M'L. FARMER.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. J. SACKVILLE-WEST.
Major HEREWARD WAKE, D.S.O.
Captain LEWIS BUTLER, *Editor and Hon. Treasurer.*

The above Sub-Committee have much pleasure in submitting the following Report of the year 1913, for the information of the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club in accordance with Rule VII of the Club.

ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

1.—The Committee report that, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Captain Lewis Butler, Hon. Treasurer, it is impossible to submit the accounts of the Fund to date. They shall be completed up to the 31st, and will be presented to the General Meeting of the "Celer et Audax" Club at its Annual Meeting in January next.

The balance credit to the present date is approximately £10, after paying the bill of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. The balance credit by the 31st should be approximately £60, after paying all expenses of publication, etc.

There will remain in hand approximately 250 copies of Vol. I and Appendix respectively, as an additional asset.

THE HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT.

2.—Captain Lewis Butler, Editor of the "History of the Regiment," published Vol. I of "The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps" in July last, and at

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the same time an Appendix dealing with the uniform, arms, and equipment, by Major-General Astley Terry and the late Mr. S. M. Milne, was also published.

Having in view the importance of the decisions covering the cost and publication of the first volumes of the History, it was considered advisable to specially augment the Sub-Committees upon two occasions. At the Meeting of the 30th April last, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Chairman of the "Celer et Audax" Club, was present, and took the chair.

The conditions of the sale by the publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, were decided by the Committee upon a royalty basis. The price was fixed at 25*s.* for Vol. I, and 15*s.* for the Appendix, which could be purchased separately if desired. It was decided that the original subscribers of £10 and upwards to the Fund (16 copies) should receive "The Annals," etc., when completed, free of cost, and that subscribers of £5 and upwards should receive a copy of Vol. I, now published, and of the Appendix, free (10 copies).

The arrangements with the publishers for the production and sale of Vol. I and the Appendix were made by the Editor, and approved by the Sub-Committee. The sale, if successful, should provide a substantial balance towards the expenses of future volumes. The Committee must, however, appeal to all Riflemen to support the Editor and the Committee in making the sale of the present Vol. I and Appendix satisfactory, and in giving their generous and loyal support.

The Committee hope that Captain Lewis Butler will continue the writing and editing of Vol. II of "The Annals," which he has so successfully begun.

THE HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT—SALE ACCOUNT.

8.—The Committee submit an account of the sale of Vol. I, and of the Appendix of the Annals of the

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Regiment, which were published in July last This shows the financial position to the present day.

BATTLE HONOURS.

4.—The Army Council have not yet communicated their final decision as regards the recommendations of the Committee for further Battle Honours.

NOTE.—A Gazette Notice has since appeared, dated December 24th, 1913, granting to the Regiment, " North America, 1763–64," as a further Battle Honour for its services in the Red Indian's Wars at that period.

THE REGIMENTAL CALENDAR.

5.—The Committee have been enabled to revise the Calendar of Events, etc., connected with the Regiment, upon the publication in July of Vol. I of " The Annals " of the Regiment, and upon the publication of the " Brief History in 1911." It will be published in the *Chronicle* for the present year 1913.

6.—The Sub-Committee, having completed their work for 1913, beg to tender their resignations.

(Signed)
EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, *Lieut.-General, Chairman.*

16, St. James' Street, S.W.,
December 11th, 1913.

POINT-TO-POINT SUB-COMMITTEE, 1913.

Lieut.-Colonel E. PEARCE-SEROCOLD.
Major U. O. THYNNE, D.S.O.
Major W. H. L. ALLGOOD.
Major H. C. R. GREEN.
Captain G. J. ACLAND TROYTE.
Captain F. G. WILLAN, *Hon. Secretary.*

The Annual Point-to-Point Races were held on 5th

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March, over a course near Faringdon, about four miles south of Alton.

The course was a natural one, over about 3½ miles of fair hunting country. There were only two ploughed fields, but some of the grass fields were not drained, and the recent rain had made them rather heavy to gallop over.

A great number of people were present, including many past officers of the Regiment, several farmers, and others from the neighbourhood.

The first race was the "Regimental Light Weight" Race, and thirteen started. It was won by Mr. Currie's mare "Belinda," ridden by Mr. B. W. Jackson. Both owner and rider are in the 2nd Battalion. Mr. Currie rode another of his horses in this race, but did not complete the course.

Mr. Gough (1st Battalion) was second on his own horse, "Hard Times," and Mr. H. Porter was third on his horse "Harker." Major Allgood unfortunately fell at the first fence, and broke the point of his collar-bone.

The second race was the "Regimental Heavy Weight" Race, for which seven started. It was won by Mr. Gough's horse, "Goojerat," ridden by Mr. B. W. Jackson (2nd Battalion), Mr. Bourke being second on his horse "Maxim Gun."

The third race was the "Celer et Audax" Cup, open to members of the Club and officers of the Aldershot command, catch weights, 13 stone.

There were no less than twenty-three entries, of whom eighteen started. Major Ulric Thynne won on his horse, "Fanciboy," Lieutenant-Colonel Pitman, XI Hussars, was second on his horse "Dunmoor," and Captain H. C. Jackson, Staff College, was third on his horse "Milkman." Mr. Parker, Royal Artillery, who was riding a mare belonging to Captain Oliver, Royal Artillery, had a nasty fall. The horse tried to refuse

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at the first fence, and stopped. His rider held him straight for a moment, and was shot over his head into the fence as his horse fell.

The fourth race was for "The King's Cup," open to past and present officers of the Regiment who are members of the Club. Catch weights, 13 stone.

Nine started, and the winner was Major Ulric Thynne, on his horse "Rubano," Mr. B. W. Jackson being second on his horse "Altamont," and Captain Hugo Watson third on his horse "Joe Boy."

That hardy veteran Sir Claude de Crespigny fell at the first fence, but was luckily only shaken. Captain Watson fell at a water jump, but remounted, and finished third, beating General Morland on the post.

The officials for the day were as follows:—

Stewards:
Field-Marshal The Right Hon. Lord GRENFELL.
Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON.
Major-General The Hon. E. J. MONTAGU STUART-WORTLEY.
Major-General T. L. N. MORLAND.
Mr. GEORGE EVANS, M.F.H.
Mr. H. DUTTON.
Lieut.-Colonel E. NORTHEY.
Lieut.-Colonel E. PEARCE-SEROCOLD.
Major ULRIC THYNNE.

Judges:
Lieut.-General W. P. CAMPBELL.
Colonel R. S. OXLEY.

Starters:
Sir C. C. de CRESPIGNY.
Major G. C. SHAKERLEY.

Clerk of the Scales:
Lieut. A. HARMAN.

Clerk of the Course:
Major W. H. L. ALLGOOD.

(Signed)
E. PEARCE-SEROCOLD, *Lieut.-Colonel, Chairman.*

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VETERANS' ASSOCIATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Major-General R. S. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, C.B., in the chair.

Members:

Captain V. H. S. SCRATCHLEY, D.S.O.
Captain G. MAKINS, M.V.O.
Captain G. H. BARNETT.
Sergt.-Major M. WALTER.
Sergt.-Major G. RUSHWORTH.
Colour-Sergt. GEO. FRIER.
Colour-Sergt. A. A. CLARK.
Major T. O'SHEA, *Hon. Secretary.*

1.—The minutes of the last Meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

2.—The above Committee reported that a very satisfactory Veterans' Dinner took place on March 1st, in the Drill Hall of the Queen Victoria's Rifles, at which 250 members were present.

3.—The Accounts of the Dinner were read and passed.

4.—The existing Committee offered themselves for re-election, subject to the approval of the "Celer et Audax" Club.

In the case of Captain G. Makins, M.V.O., and Captain G. H. Barnett, who will be retiring from their positions as Adjutants at the end of the year, it was suggested that the officers succeeding them should be asked to take their places on the Committee.

At a meeting held subsequently at Winchester the "Celer et Audax" Club Committee approved of the re-election of this Committee.

5.—It was proposed and carried unanimously that a letter thanking Lord Grenfell for presiding at the Seventh Annual Dinner should be written by the Chairman.

6.—Subject to the approval of the C.O. of the Queen Victoria's Rifles, it was proposed to continue to have the

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Veterans' Dinner as heretofore at Headquarters, 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.

7.—A vote of thanks to Major-General R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh for presiding at the meeting was then proposed and carried unanimously.

(Signed)

R. S. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, *Major-General, Chairman.*

56, Davies Street,
Berkeley Square, W.,
December 11*th*, 1913.

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OBITUARY.

We regret to have to record the deaths of the following officers in 1913:—

LEYCESTER AYLMER, on May 1st, 1913, near Moyali, British East African Frontier, aged 31.

JULIAN G. HARGREAVES, on November 26th, at Nairobi, aged 29.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FULBERT WRIGHT ARCHER, on December 3rd, at Rudd Hall, Bedale, aged 65.

LEYCESTER AYLMER.

LEYCESTER AYLMER was the elder son of Colonel H. Aylmer, late 16th Lancers, Risby Manor, Suffolk, and joined the 4th Battalion May, 1901. He served with this Battalion during the latter months of the South African War, and was afterwards attached to the King's African Rifles. He returned to England for a short time, and served in the 1st Battalion. He was then given an appointment under the Colonial Office as an Inspector of the Abyssinian Frontier, and it was whilst holding this appointment that he met his death. He was travelling with a small escort of natives, when they came across the trail of a party of Abyssinians who had killed some villagers, under our protection. He overtook them on some rocky hills, and called on them to surrender. As they refused, some shots were exchanged, and whilst poor Aylmer walked forward to get a better position he was shot through the breast and fell dead. The enemy then fled. His escort behaved very gallantly, the majority of them being wounded. They brought his body to Moyali, and then,

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being stopped by floods, they buried him at Ruffa. Aylmer was much liked by all who knew him, and a promising career was cut short all too soon.

JULIAN HARGREAVES.

JULIAN HARGREAVES joined the 1st Battalion in May, 1904. He served in Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, and at home. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1908, and served with the 5th Battalion from October, 1909, to October, 1912. He retired from the Army in 1913.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. ARCHER.

On the 3rd of December (his 65th birthday) passed away one who, although unknown to present members of the Regiment, was very dear to those who were serving therein twenty years ago. Fulbert Wright Archer, the son of a soldier and grandson of another who commanded the 16th Light Dragoons during the campaign in the Peninsula—was educated at Eton at the house of the Rev. F. E. Durnford, and was gazetted to our Regiment on the 10th of August, 1867. In due course he joined the 1st Battalion at Quebec, and accompanied it successively to Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. In 1870 he got his first glimpse of active service in the Red River Expedition, wherein Colonel Wolseley penetrated to Fort Garry, the modern Winnipeg, through regions hitherto almost unexplored, and thereby opened the gates leading to the Far West.

On the withdrawal of British troops from Canada in 1871, the Battalion was moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Archer remained there until the last days of 1876, when it sailed for England, and, after a terrific voyage—the 1st Battalion is usually unfortunate at sea—dropped anchor at Portsmouth on the 1st of

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January the following year. Here the Battalion was quartered for nearly two years, and at the end of that period Archer, still a subaltern, was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, which was at that time engaged in the second Afghan War. Misfortune, however, followed. On landing in India he was almost immediately incapacitated by dysentery; and though he crossed the border into Afghanistan, he was never able to join the Battalion, and returned to England, for the moment broken down in health.

Getting his Company in January, 1880, Captain Archer was posted to the 3rd Battalion in Natal. On the outbreak of the first Boer War he was on detachment at Harding, and by the time that his Company joined Headquarters at Mount Prospect under Laing's Nek, actual hostilities had ceased. Rather curiously, therefore, although nominally taking part in three campaigns, he had hitherto never seen a shot fired.

In the following year, however, the Battalion, which had been moved from South Africa to Malta, was despatched at twenty-fours' notice to Egypt, where the rebellion of Arabi Pasha compelled British interference. Archer served throughout the campaign, which culminated in the decisive victory of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th September, where he led the leading Company, A, of the Battalion at the assault of the enemy's lines.

He subsequently remained in Egypt for a year, and during part of the time acted as Brigade-Major to General Graham, who was in command of the British force.

In October, 1883, Archer was promoted to a Majority, and posted to the 2nd Battalion at Winchester. He served therein also at Devonport and Shorncliffe, but on his marriage in 1888, accepted an Adjutancy of Volunteers, and never rejoined our Regiment. He retired from the Army on being promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

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After his retirement he was offered and accepted the agency of The Duke of Leed's estates, and resided at Rudd Hall, near Bedale, until his death.

Fulbert Archer was one of those whom we gladly associate with the best traditions of our Regiment. He was undistinguished at Eton, and had imbibed so little of the classical lore, which was the sole educational pabulum of his day, that the Army tutor to whom he betook himself considered it useless for him to take up Latin or Greek for his examination; nevertheless, the mental discipline which he had undergone in connection with the classics enabled him to master so rapidly the modern subjects which he took up in their place that he had no difficulty in distancing his competitors. As an officer, his characteristics were imperturbable temper, intimate acquaintance with every detail of Regimental soldiering, and, above all, a profound sense of duty. His abilities were good, his homely, common sense enlightened every topic, and had opportunity been given, he should have done well in the higher grades of the Service. Incidentally, Archer was an excellent carpenter, and his power of adapting himself to circumstances was shown in the conspicuous success which attended his agency, a profession taken up when he was not far short of 50 years of age. Time and space forbid our dwelling longer upon our brother Rifleman. He was one that could never have an enemy, but compelled the deep love and respect of all who knew him.

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LIST OF PAST OFFICERS.

This list has been made as complete as possible. It is earnestly requested that all omissions, errors, or changes of address should be notified to the Editor, to be inserted next year.

Name	*Address*
Addington, Major H. R.	Green Bushes, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.
Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. L.	
Allfrey, Capt. H.	Barford, Warwick.
Anderson, Major W. S.	21, Waldeck Avenue, Bedford.
Ashburnham, Major-Gen. Sir Cromer, K.C.B.	The Vicarage, Platt, Boro' Green, Kent.
Ashburnham, Major C.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart., and Co.
Astell, Col. G.	Moy House, Forres, N.B.
Bagot, Capt. A. G.	Army and Navy Club, S.W.
Banks, Major H. D.	Oxney Court, near Dover.
Barne, Capt. P. J. H. A.	Craig Cottage, Mill House, Kyles of Bute.
Battersby, Major-Gen. J. P. ...	Lyncroft, Weybridge.
Baynes, Major G. S.	Wellington Club, S.W.
Beach, Major A. W. Hicks ...	Eathorpe Hall, Leamington.
Beadon, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ...	
Beaumont, Major F. M.	Buckland Court, Betchworth, Surrey.
Beaumont, Capt. R. H.	Army and Navy Club, S.W.
Bewicke-Copley, Brig.-General R. C. A. B., C.B.	Sprotborough Hall, Doncaster.
Blacklock, C. A., Esq.	Overthorpe House, Banbury.
Blackwood-Price, Lieut.-Col. J. N.	Saintfield House, Saintfield, Co. Down
Blewitt, Major A.	P.O., Auckland, New Zealand.
Bonham-Carter, A. E., Esq. ...	Berkeley Cottage, Bushey Heath.
Borrer, Major C.	Somerhill Lodge, Hove, Sussex.
Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. A., C.V.O. ...	Chief Constable's Office, Edinburgh.
Borton, A. D., Esq.	105, Eaton Place, S.W.
Boultbee, Major C. A. T.	Moorlands, Burley, Hants.
Bower, Major R. L., C.M.G. ...	The West House, Thirsk.
Brander, Col. A. J.	
Briscoe, Major H. A. W.	Naval and Military Club.
Brodie, Capt. E. W.	Devonshire Club, S.W.

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